The China Weekly REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Established in 1917

Assisting Sir Miles in Making Up His Mind!

Wang Ching-wei Goes North as Most Serious Fighting Starts

Taheiho—China's Most Northern Port

By Solon S. C. Yang

How India Confronts Britain

By Richard C. Gregg

Have Confidence in Gen. Chiang!

By C. Y. W. Meng

The Fight for England's Lost Markets in India; Jurisdiction on Extra-Settlement Roads; China's Economic Relations with America, by Fang Fu-an; How Foreign Shanghai Plays, by Rose Liebbrand; Darkness Before Dawn in China, by Kir by Page; Why America Has Become Great, by Taraknath Das; Regional Custom-Houses and the Treaty-Port System, by Feng Wah-pong; Conditions in the Chekiang First Prison, by Hoh Chih-hsiang; Sovereignty vs. Treaty Rights, by C. Y. W. Meng; The Registration of Foreign Companies; Some American Business Opportunities; Nanking Refuses Church Petition.

SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1930 VOLUME 53, NUMBER 8

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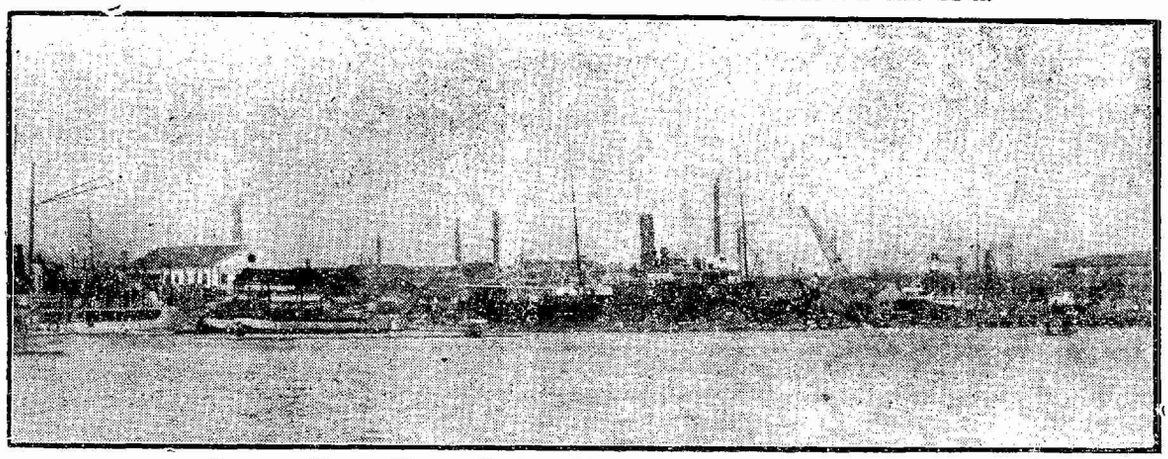

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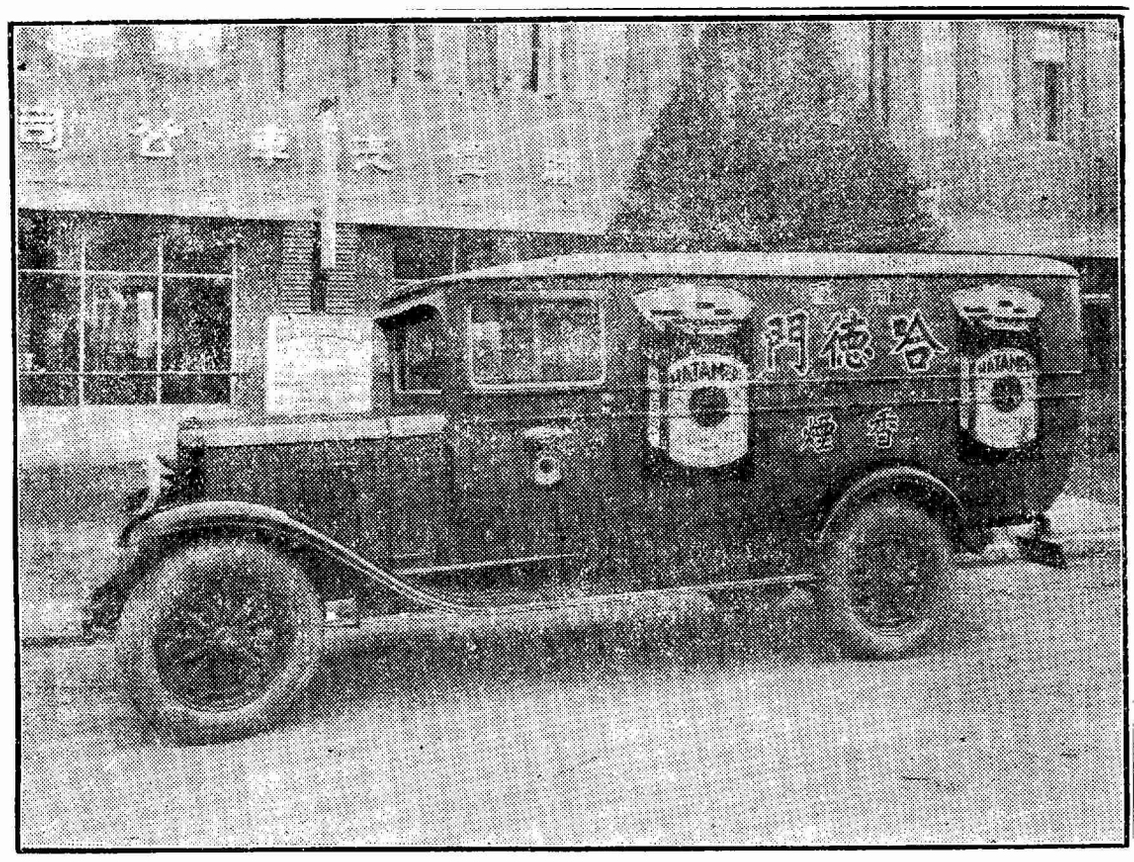

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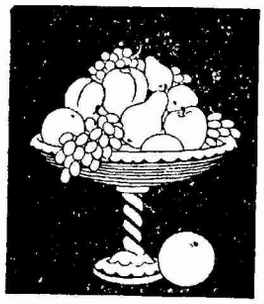

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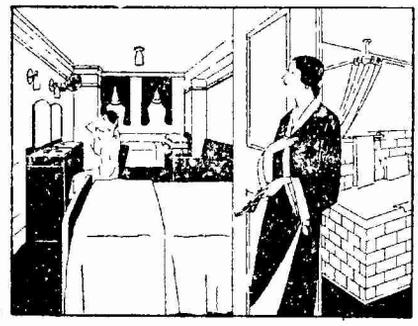

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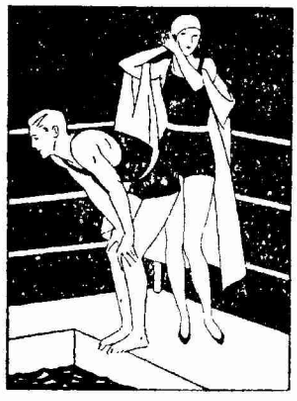

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WASHINGTON BUREAU
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ASSISTING SIR MILES IN MAKING UP HIS MIND!

THE BRITISH Foreign Secretary, was quoted in a *Reuter* report on July 15, as stating that there "were serious physical and other difficulties in the way of removing the British Legation 'as a whole' from Peiping to Nanking." He stated, however, that "steps had been taken to lease premises in Nanking to establish a branch legation there." One is led to wonder just what these difficulties are that have blocked the removal of the British Minister's official residence from Peiping to Nanking, or at least to Shanghai. It is true that there have been certain physical difficulties regarding the obtaining of quarters in Nanking, physical difficulties which have affected the Chinese National Government as well as the foreign legations. But where there is a will there is usually a way, as the Chinese Government has found in the construction of temporary quarters for the various ministries. Several of the foreign legations, particularly the American and Japanese, have found a way out of the difficulty by establishing temporary quarters in Shanghai. The new American Minister, Mr. Johnson, announced frankly when he arrived in China a few months ago, that his instructions were to remain in close contact with the Chinese Government. He followed these instructions by proceeding to Nanking and establishing his headquarters at the American Consulate in that city where he has remained almost continuously, except when making trips to other parts of China. The old American Legation is still in Peiping, to be sure, but according to recent reports from Washington, most of the staff and records are to be removed to Shanghai shortly where they will be stored (we mean the records) in the temporary quarters of the American Consulate-General in this city. The Japanese have followed a somewhat similar course as also have a number of other official representatives of different countries. The British Government several months ago, did send a Legation agent to Nanking, but the Minister, generally speaking has remained in the North. At the present he is enjoying the ocean breezes at the Peiping summer resort at Peitaiho, despite the fact that the National Government (recognized by Great Britain) claims there are a number of important matters it would like to discuss with him.

The statement of the British Foreign Secretary that there are a number of "physical diffi-

culties" in the way of a removal of the British Legation from Peiping to Nanking is nothing more than a sort of camouflage or "smoke screen" put out to obscure the real reason for the failure of the British Government to remove its official headquarters from Peiping to the Yangtsze Valley. Just what the reason is we do not know, but it has all the appearance on the surface that the British Government is trying to play both ends of the game. It granted the National Government official recognition, but on the other hand, has kept its legation and Minister in Peiping, apparently in the expectation that something might happen to the National Government and the Capital might be returned to the North. In which event the British Government would be in a position to smile at the other foreign governments and say, "I told you so." Only time will tell whether this is good politics, but looking at the situation from another standpoint, there is little question but what the presence of the British Minister in Peiping has lent comfort and encouragement to the Northern military rebels who have been trying to unseat the National Government. This again may be good British politics, for if the Yen-Feng-Left Wing Kuomintang combination should happen to win in the present struggle, the British Government would be in a position to say to the Northerners, "We knew you would win all the time, hence kept our Minister in Peiping." As stated, this may turn out to be good British politics, but if, on the other hand, the National Government should win the present struggle as now seems likely, it will have the effect of leaving the British Minister "out of a limb" with the embarrassing prospect of climbing down, packing his suitcase, and taking the trip to Nanking that he should have taken more than two years ago.

Another phase of British official policy toward the National Government, which has not been entirely clear to some of the other Powers has been the action of the British authorities in Hongkong in granting safe refuge to the prominent Left Wing Kuomintangist, Wang Ching-wei. When questioned on this point, British officialdom always have answered, "Wang Ching-wei has been an important man in the Kuomintang and may be important again, hence we do not wish to antagonize him." The official British action in respect to Wang Ching-wei in Hongkong, has led to the belief of a possible feeling of friendship on the part of certain of the prominent home British labor leaders toward the Chinese Left Wing Kuomintangist, that might not prevail in the feelings of the same British labor leaders towards certain elements in the branch of the Kuomintang which dominates the National Government at Nanking. The following editorial which appeared in the *Manchester Guardian* on June 20 shows a much better appreciation of the situation than has been conveyed in the brief extracts from official statements cabled to this part of the world by *Reuter*:

> "The exchange of correspondence between Dr. Wang and Sir Miles Lampson illustrates very well the different standpoints of Britain and China in the matter of extraterritoriality. When Dr. Wang writes that if it is retained it will not be within the power of the Chinese Government to control the natural expression of the feelings of the Chinese he reveals the Nationalist Government's need to defend its existence by reaping some of the fruits of recognition. It must be able to answer its enemies in the North who assert that our recognition has always been hypocritical and that we keep our Minister at Peking because we think that the Northern city will soon once more become the capital of China. The abolition of extraterritoriality would be a pledge to China that the Nationalist Government has our sympathies against the rebels. But this is just the one thing we cannot do merely as a gesture. We cannot forfeit our treaty rights unless the Chinese Government can give some assurance of orderly government in China. That is why Sir Miles Lampson insisted on "concrete proposals to serve as a basis of negotiations." Since these Notes were exchanged the situation has been altered by the one-sided abolition (in form but not in fact) of the foreigners' privileges by the Nanking Government at the beginning of this year. On the other hand, the return of Wei-Hai-Wei is a pledge of our own good intentions. China has made its gesture of sovereignty; it is now time to consider detailed plans to make its aspirations actual. The quest of means would surely be helped if the British Minister lived a little nearer to the seat of the Government we recognize. That would be an easy and a useful form."

THE FIGHT FOR ENGLAND'S LOST MARKETS IN INDIA

In last week's issue of the *Review* we made reference editorially to a short *Reuter* dispatch from Simla, the summer capital of India, which gave the interesting information that cotton goods from England during April and May had decreased by 23½ percent as compared with the corresponding period last year. The telegram frankly admitted that this decrease was the result of the continued Indian Nationalist boycott of British goods.

This telegram was followed by one on July 17 relating the answer to a question in the Legislative Assembly at Simla in which Finance Member of the Executive Council, Sir George Schuster, said that there had been a loss of £795,000 in the Customs revenue for the quarter ending June 30 as compared with the estimated revenue. He laid this loss to the civil disobediance movement and added the significant statement that the full effect of the movement had not been felt by the end of June.

A more serious blow to the prestige of Britain trade in India, however, than the falling off of exports is in the process of being dealt by other countries, it may be gathered from more recent dispatches. Taking advantage of the strained political situation between the mother country and her largest possession, practically every manufacturing country of the world now has an eye on India as a potential market for more and more of its goods. These countries are seemingly not going to waste much time in taking advantage of their golden opportunity to drive in a trade wedge that will take more than the resumption of peaceful relations between India and England for British industry to displace.

The following *Reuter* telegram from Bombay on July 18 tells its own story of the campaign which Germany is going to follow in getting a grip on the India market:

> "Export Dienst (India) Ltd, a German concern with an ambitious program in regard to export and import trade between India and Germany, has started

activities in Bombay. It is working in cooperation with an Indian organization called the Indo-German Products Co-operation.

"The Indian counterpart, which will act as a selling agency throughout India, aims at the ultimate import to India of German manufactures worth £400,000 a year and the export to Germany of Indian raw products worth £800,000 a year. It is understood that the Indo-German Products Co-operation is assured of strong Indian financial backing and is planning a network of factories all over India for the manufacture of daily necessaries which India is at present importing from various countries.

"Export Dienst (India) Ltd. has been formed by over 200 German manufacturers, header by Theodore Ficker, who visited India in January to study the Indian markets and then decided to collaborate with Indian business men who are striving to develop Indian industries."

The Germans have undoubtedly attacked the problem from the right angle. They have allowed Indian capital to become interested in their scheme and have there laid a foundation for a trade that will be dynamic in nature and a brick wall to competition. They have also held out to Indian labor the idea of helping itself by building factories. If these are built their output will mean just so much lost to foreign trade, most of which probably belonged to England in the past. It is also significant to note that Export Dienst (India) Ltd. has the backing of more than 200 German manufacturers.

Another nation that has signified intention of making a strong bid for England's lost trade in India is Japan. For a long time Japan has been watching India with longing eyes. She has sent to the south many of her best industrialists with a view to studying economic conditions and getting first-hand information on market conditions. The following *Rengo* dispatch from Tokyo on July 16 is of considerable interest in this regard:

"A book treating on the Indo-Japanese Trade, compiled by the Trading Bureau of the Foreign Office in Tokyo, has been published by the Shoseido Bookstore at Hirakawa-Cho, Kojimachi-Ku.

"The book gives detailed information about the commercial, industrial and agricultural conditions in India, explains the market and transport systems in that country, and reviews minutely the Indo-Japanese trade in all fields of transactions.

"Containing, as it does, the full lists of Indian traders, tariff rates and other matters essential to the Indo-Japanese commercial transactions, the present publication will serve the purpose of an Indo-Japanese Directory as well. The work costs 2 yen 50 sen per copy."

Although there is no immediate information on the subject, it is a known fact that America's trade in India is marching on and she now looms as perhaps the most formidable contender on that market. Trade between the two countries has increased tremendously since the war and it is a pretty fair wager that American industrialists are not going to let slip any increased trade that they can wrangle from the present situation. The Department of Commerce at Washington at the present time is expanding its foreign trade personnel considerably in the whole of the Far East and it is a fair certainty that India will get some of the attention.

That the India market should be a fertile field for Chinese manufacturers is expressed in a *Kuo Min* news agency report on July 20 which states that "Chinese dealers are urged to investigate the 'golden opportunity' which India offers for the sale of Chinese silk products." A report recently submitted by Lu Chun-fong, Chinese Consul-General at Calcutta, to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs points out that since the non-cooperation movement was started this year by Gandhi, other foreign goods are displacing British goods among Indian buyers. Chinese silk products have failed in the past to secure a favorable reception in India on account of unsatisfactory designs. But if the Chinese silk industry would arrange to send a delegation to study and investigate Indian requirements, the Consul-General did not doubt that an extensive business could be developed with India....."The present is an exceptionally favorable opportunity for developing the export trade with India in view of the boycott of British goods. Japanese and French silk products are now flooding the market in India, the report declares."

In compliance with a recommendation of the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor, the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce sent a communication to all sections of the silk industry urging them to dispatch special delegates to India as soon as possible to ascertain the requirements of the Indian silk market and the relative position of foreign silk products in favor among Indian customers.

These are but a few of the nations that have already started the "big parade" to close up the breach which has been opened so wide by Gandhi's non-cooperation movement. They are the principal ones on the horizon at the moment, but France, Italy, Scandinavia and other manufacturing countries will also be contenders. And, last but by no means the least, there will be Russia which, once its domestic troubles are cleared up, will undoubtedly be the most formidable owing to her proximity.

All of which means that there is going to be competition—cut-throat competition, if we may use the term—among manufacturing countries for a place in India's sun. The ground is cleared for one of the biggest economic battles for a world market in history—as great or greater than China.

As it now stands England has spent millions in opening up trade in India. She has spent a good many millions in maintaining that trade through her Indian army, government, etc. In return she has got the lion's share of India's trade. She has come to depend on that market to take a huge portion of her manufactured products. To keep thousands of people in her industries busy. To keep her ships to the Orient filled.

By a single stroke she has laid herself liable to the loss of a large portion of this trade. It will be practically impossible for her to gain back all that she has lost. The wedge will have been driven in too tightly by other foreign competition and by native industry backed to a great extent by other foreign competitors. She is in the throes of becoming a victim of the Frankenstein she created.

JURISDICTION ON EXTRA-SETTLEMENT ROADS

CHINESE newspapers and patriotic societies during the past few weeks have again been agitating the matter of jurisdiction over the vast system of roads which the Council of the Foreign Settlement of Shanghai has constructed for miles beyond the Settlement limits, radiating like the spokes of a wheel, with the Foreign Settlement as the hub. These roads have been built under the somewhat shadowy authority of a clause in the Shanghai Land Regulations, which in themselves, as they stand to-day, are of doubtful validity. The method by which the Council secured these roads has been in general something like this: At some time during the past ten, twenty or fifty years the Public Works Department would plan for this or that road beyond the Settlement limits. The landlords in the neighborhood would be cautiously approached, the bait being dangled before them that if such a new road would be built their property would automatically increase in value, and gradually, after years of negtioation, the Council was able to buy, strip by strip, the various parcels of land, which pieced together would form the road. But when the Chinese landowners sold their land in this way to a foreign owner, in this case the Municipal Council, they sold something more than the land alone. They sold with it the *jurisdiction* to the land, and that is the precise point which is at the basis of the present agitation. Under the workings of extraterritoriality as soon as the Chinese had sold the land to the Municipal Council the Chinese authorities lost all jurisdiction to it, which automatically was vested in the Municipal Council.

Up until recent years, when the national consciousness of China had not yet been awakened, the Chinese populace as a whole not only did not object to these roads being built, but as a matter of fact was rather glad to see them and also to use them. Even on the roads where the Chinese authorities had jurisdiction the matter of policing was hardly ever thought of. Foreigners and Chinese alike drove their richas or carriages, or had their sedan chairs carried along them, and such a thing as a license for the privilege of doing so was not thought about—not by the Chinese. These were some of the foreign innovations, and it was only in the foreign settlements that license fees were collected on vehicles. Indeed for quite a number of years after the introduction of the autombile, foreigners drove their cars over such Chinese roads as there were, to Woosung for instance, and the Chinese authorities did not dream of asking them for a fee for doing so.

Now, however, all that is changed. Along the roads which the Municipal Council has built outside the Settlement limits, miles and miles of Chinese dwellings and shops have been erected. The Municipal Council has insisted that—despite the fact that such properties are on Chinese soil, but because they front on a Municipal road—the owners or occupiers must pay all Municipal fees, rates, taxes and licenses. In recent years the Chinese have built up their own municipal organizations which border on the Foreign and French Settlements on all sides. The Chinese have likewise adopted the system of collecting taxes, rates and licenses, patterned somewhat on the foreign model. It is right here where the real bone of contention as regards the roads beyond the Settlement limits is to be found. By the somewhat shadowy use of the privileges of extraterritoriality the Foreign Settlement of Shanghai deprives the Chinese authorities from collecting revenue from properties situated on the territory where they have ostensible jurisdiction. For miles and miles beyond the Shanghai Foreign Settlement, motor cars, for example (who pay their revenues to the Foreign and French Settlements) calmly roll along roads to which the Foreign Settlement claims jurisdiction, although the country all round is purely Chinese territory. Should the unlucky foreign-licensed motor car err in its selection of road and by chance drive off the Municipally-owned roads to a Chinese road the Chinese minions of the law will pounce on it, as they often do, and hold it until the car also takes out a Chinese license.

Back of this question of the jurisdiction over the roads beyond the Settlement limits is also the question of how the privilege of extraterritoriality is abused. Take for example the Chinese-owned houses and shops previously spoken of which border along Municipal roads and which the Municipal Council compels to contribute towards the Municipal revenue. The question will naturally arise: Well, what is to prevent the Chinese authorities from collecting taxes on these properties also, seeing that the properties are on purely Chinese soil? The answer frequently is: Extraterritoriality! The way it works out is something like this: As soon as the property owner along a foreign-policed road finds that he is in danger of being taxed twice, that is in addition to having to pay the foreign taxes he also has to pay the Chinese taxes, he frequently makes a pseudo-arrangement with some foreigner enjoying extraterritorial privileges, whereby the property in question is registered in some foreign Consulate, and then the owner is in a position to snap his fingers, at least in many cases, at the Chinese tax collectors. In the frequent disputes that take place as regards "foreign" properties adjoining these extra-Settlement roads, in the majority of cases the property is not "foreign" at all, but is merely camouflaged—or to put the matter baldly some foreigner has "sold" his flag to the Chinese owner in order that the latter may defy his own authorities.

That this is the situation is no secret, least of all to the Chinese authorities, and quite apart from the question of the affront to their *amour propre*—in that, by a sort of subterfuge, jurdisdiction to property which rightly belongs to them is filched from under their noses—insult is added to injury by the fact that the Foreign Settlement is collecting revenues which they feel rightly should go to their own coffers. It is an anomalous situation at best, and at any rate can last for only a few years more. It is no wonder that the Chinese agitate the matter. They know that agitation will hasten the day when this unfair state of affairs must be changed.

Wang Ching-wei, Leftist Leader, Goes North as Most Serious Fighting Begins on Lung-hai and Tsin-pu Lines

WANG CHING-WEI, popularly known as the leader of the Left Wing faction in the Kuomintang Party, who has been residing in the British Colony of Hongkong for several months, departed from that city on July 15, aboard a Japanese steamer, the *Kaga-Maru*, and arrived at Moji, Japan on July 20. While in Nagasaki, Japan, Mr. Wang was interviewed by the Japanese newspapers, declaring his purpose to be, "the restoration of the people's administration and elimination of despotism." In answer to inquiries regarding his relations with the two northern military dictators, Yen Hsi-shan and Feng Yu-hsiang, Mr. Wang declared that he had reached a "complete" understanding with them and declared further that he intended to prevail upon Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, head of the Manchurian administration, to also join the new Peiping Government. But if the "Young Marshal" did not choose to join the new Peiping regime, Mr. Wang at least expected him to maintain a "strictly neutral" attitude. Mr. Wang also stated, according to *Rengo's* correspondent, that he had reason to believe that "certain good elements" in the Nanking Government, would "sooner or later" join the new Peiping administration.

That the Left Wing faction is planning to play a predominant part in the new "government" to be created in Peiping, was indicated in literature which was distributed to the foreign and Chinese press in Shanghai during the week, one article by Chen Kung-po consisting of five closely-typed pages of detailed history of the Left Wing and refutation of charges that the Left Wing was communistically-inclined. Mr. Chen claimed that Nationalist China's chief victories over the foreign imperialists had been accomplished by the Left Wing. He mentioned specifically the Hongkong Seamen's strike, the taking over of the British concession at Hankow and finally, dismissal of the editor of the British newspaper, *Central China Post*, at Hankow.

The *Shun Pao* (Shanghai) on July 23 published a long dispatch from Peiping giving an outline of the plans of the "Extended Party Conference" in Peiping in the formation of a provisional government. The message stated that Wang Ching-wei was expected in Tientsin on Thursday, July 24 and after a short stay there would proceed to Peiping where an elaborate reception in his honor would be held. Thousands of flags and posters bearing popular "people's" slogans were being printed while 100,000 copies of the Left Wing's "Declaration to the People," had been prepared for general distribution. Some 2,000 representatives of the "Party," official, student and labor organizations, were stated to be on the way to Peiping to welcome the Left Wing chief, who was expected to reside in the house in the former capital that had once been occupied by the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen. Also, it was stated that Gen. Yen Hsi-shan, head of the Northern Military Coalition, had made elaborate arrangements for extending protection to the Left Wing leader upon his arrival at Tientsin and his triumphal trip from Tientsin to Peiping and the further protection of his headquarters in Peiping.

Of more significance, however, from the standpoint of the formation of the proposed provisional government in Peiping, the report in the *Shun Pao* quoted "official circles" close to the Yen Hsi-shan faction as declaring that "Gen. Yen Hsi-shan had been unanimously nominated as the head of the new "government," which was scheduled to have six ministries, comprising foreign affairs, finance, communications, war, interior, commerce and labor. Among the individuals mentioned as heads of the various ministries, Dr. Wellington Koo headed the list as foreign minister, but in view of a telegram from Dr. Koo rejecting the "honor" it was stated that Chu Ao-hsiang, who is now Gen. Yen's foreign affairs commissioner in Peiping, would serve as foreign minister, "pending the acceptance of the post by Dr. Wellington Koo." Others mentioned were Liang Ju-chou, minister of finance; Feng Yu-hsiang, minister of war; Chao Tai-wen or Wang Fa-ching, as minister of interior; Chia King-teh, now Yen's private secretary, was scheduled as chief secretary of the "government." The *Shun Pao* report stated further that Gen. Yen Hsi-shan would remove his headquarters to Peiping early in August, following the formation of the provisional government and that Gen. Yen had already given approval to seven articles in the new "constitution" which would be passed at a meeting of the Extended Party Conference, scheduled for July 26. It was hoped that all of the new officers of the government would be sworn into office on August 1 or 15.

Of further interest was a statement that Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang, head of the Kuominchun, had sent his chief political official Hsueh Tu-pei, former Minister of Health in the National Government, to Taiyuanfu for the purpose of discussing certain military and political problems with Gen. Yen, following which Mr. Hsueh had been ordered to proceed to Mukden for the purpose of interviewing Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang to try to pursuade him to join the new government.

A message from Nanking, also in the *Shun Pao* on July 23, stated that Hu Han-ming, head of the Legislative Yuan in the National Government, was considering the matter of "punishment" for all disaffected Kuomintang elements who had participated in the so-called "Extended Party Conference" in Peiping. Mr. Hu was quoted as declaring that severe punishment "would be necessary in order to strengthen Party discipline and preserve national political morality." In addition to this report there was a dispatch from the Chekiang Kuomintang headquarters at Hangchow, urging the Government to take immediate action in regard to the punishment of former members of the Kuomintang who were taking an active part in the formation of an opposition government in Peiping.

NANKING'S REACTIONS

The Central Government at Nanking, according to reports which have appeared in Chinese newspapers at Shanghai, aside from considering methods of "punishment" for the Kuomintang ele-

ments who have participated in recent political activities at Peiping, "has adopted a watchful waiting policy, in regard to the inauguration of an opposition government by the so-called Extended Party Conference." One report which was circulated by the Futan news agency, stated that nothwithstanding numerous recommendations sent to the State Council urging the Government to issue a formal denunciation of the "illegal attempt of the Northern Military Coalition to form a provisional government, that the National Government believed that the Peiping attempt was bound to end in failure in view of the complicated political situation existing in the North." In other words, Nanking is still of the opinion that the Peiping situation will disintegrate because of internal conflicts and under-currents of animosities which exist between the Leftists, Rightists and Shansi political elements. It was alleged that Yen's secret desire all along has been to use the Western Hills (Rightist) and Left Wing factions as tools for the purpose of furthering his own private ambitions and power, and this in spite of Yen's alleged promise to Wang Ching-wei not to interfere in any way in the plans of the Left Wing leader in establishing his regime in the North.

The spokesman of Nanking's political group called attention to the fact that the only bond of unity existing among the various elements in the North was their announced opposition to Gen. Chiang Kai-shek as head of the Chinese Government. Further than this, they had not been able to unite upon a political program that differed in the slightest from the political and reconstruction program which the National Government had been trying to put into effect for the past three years. The Nanking spokesman also pointed out that Wang Ching-wei had not made up his mind to proceed to the North until he was definitely assured of the defeat of the Left Wing military forces (Ironsides) under Gen. Chang Fa-kwei and of Gen. Chang Fa-kwei's resignation because of his defeat. With all hope for a victory in the South destroyed, Wang Ching-wei had then decided to proceed to the North in the hope of obtaining the support of the Northern Military coalition, composed of Yen and Feng, in putting over a Left Wing administration in the North. This, according to Nanking political elements will be impossible because of Yen's known antagonism to political radicalism, and particularly the brand which had been displayed in the previous attempts of the Left Wing radicals to inauguate a so-called "peasant-labor" revolution at Hankow and Canton, both of which attempts had met with disaster because of their inability to control the communistic forces which their political propaganda had stirred up. Attention was also called to the fact that the political administration in Manchuria, being traditionally conservative, was practically certain to actively oppose the inauguration of a radical political regime in the North, it being suggested that this might be the element that would bring Manchuria into the war on the side of the National Government.

Nanking's spokesman also claimed that the attempt to establish a Left Wing government in Peiping, was practically certain to precipitate the long expected break between Yen and Feng, due to the attempt of each to use the political forces of the Left Wing elements against the other. It was stated that Yen, who traditionally opposed to Kuomintang interference in his territory, had finally been forced to accept Left Wing cooperation in the hope of improving the morale of his troops at the front, but that in permitting the formation of a Left Wing political regime he was "playing with fire," because Feng Yu-hsiang, who naturally leaned toward the Left, was bound to use this influence in an attempt to oust Yen from the control of Peiping and Hopei (Chihli) province. In view of the fact that the Peiping-Tientsin area is actually dominated by Yen's army, there is little likelihood of the radical Left Wing politicians gaining a foothold sufficiently secure to oust Yen from his dominant position as leader of the so-called Northern Military Coalition.

PEIPING'S REACTIONS

Chu Ao-hsiang, who is Gen. Yen Hsi-shan's foreign affairs commissioner at Peiping, issued a statement on July 11 which was intended to correct two "incorrect" impressions which apparently existed in the North regarding the military-political situation. First, Mr. Chu declared that the relations between Gen. Yen Hsi-shan and Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang were most cordial and that contrary to the general impression, the financial situation in the North was satisfactory and that Gen. Yen had sufficient financial resources to carry on the war for a period of one or two years should such be necessary. In reference to the transfer of the Capital to Peiping, Mr. Chu made the following declaration, "Historically, Peiping should be the capital because it had been the capital of the country for more than 950 years, through five dynasties and most of the years of the republic; furthermore Peiping had a good, dry, agreeable climate, large population, suitable buildings and was the center of a large trade in normal times, was connected with all parts of the country by railways which really made it the center of the country. While Gen. Yen had as yet made no official declaration on the question, his decision to locate the head office of his new central bank in Peiping, definitely indicated Gen. Yen's intentions to re-establish the capital in Peiping." Mr. Chu made no mention of the Boxer Protocol and the presence of foreign troops and the so-called Legation Quarter in Peiping, which the Kuomintang had always insisted was the chief reason for the decision to remove the capital from Peiping. Also, he made no mention of the wish of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, that the capital might be established in Nanking.

In an interview with Gen. Yen Hsi-shan which was circulated by the *Kuo Wen* news agency on July 12 and published in the *North China Star* (Tientsin) on the following day, Gen. Yen was quoted as stating that both he and Feng favored the formation of a new government in Peiping. Also, both Yen and Feng favored the establishment of such a government by the Kuomintang. Continuing, Yen was quoted as declaring that he "never would consent to be chairman of the new government, but would cooperate with national leaders after the completion of the present anti-Chiang Kai-shek campaign."

In a further reference to the establishment of a new government in Peiping, Chu Ao-hsiang (also spelled Tchou Ngao-hsiang) in an interview which appeared in the Peiping Leader (Gen. Yen's organ) on July 12 declared that his superior, Gen.

Yen, while realizing that the establishment of a new government "was a comparatively easy matter," that the setting up of a type of government that would meet the needs and requirements of all parties and which would permanently meet the needs of the people, was a more serious matter. He stated that Gen. Yen was deeply moved by the terrible sufferings of the people during the civil war and was greatly desirous of remedying their distressed condition so that the Chinese people could enjoy blessings which other peoples enjoyed. Dr. Chu also warned the Peiping newspapermen against being misled by Nanking propaganda and cited Gen. Yen's "fine record which was unexcelled in the annals of governmental administration in China."

Putnam Weale, who has had his time fully occupied in administering the Tientsin customs house, took time off on July 16 to contribute another front-page editorial to the Leader in which he declared that the re-establishment of the Capital at Peiping, would again restore the prosperity of Tientsin. He claimed that "sobriety would be the chief characteristic of the new era which would open when the Capital was restored to the North. . . . There is no room any more for pretentiousness and false claims and noisy claptrap—what are now needed are silence and work."

THE MILITARY SITUATION

While there has been no general change in the military situation on the Lung-Hai railway front in Honan, serious fighting has been in progress for several days on the Shantung front on both the Tsinan-Tsingtao and Tientsin-Pukow railway lines. Gen. Yen Hsi-shan, head of the Northern Military Coalition, passed through Tientsin on July 21 on his way to Tsinanfu for the purpose of encouraging his troops on the Shantung front due to serious pressure by the reinforced government troops on that sector. The official report from Nanking, in reference to the fighting in the vicinity of Chufu and Yenchow on the Tientsin-Pukow railway, claimed that Yen lost more than 5,000 troops in an attempt to take Chufu and as a result of his defeat, had been forced to fall back toward Tianfu where strong defenses had been constructed. The Government claimed that Tian had practically been surrounded and also claimed successes for the other Government army under Han Fu-chu on the Shantung railway to the east of Tsinan. A Japanese *Rengo* report from Nanking on July 21 claimed that Gen. Sun Tien-ying, who had been bottled up in the walled city of Pochow in northwestern Anhwei had broken out of the city and was stated to be marching on Pengpu, but this report was not confirmed from other sources, except a claim from Feng's headquarters that he had sent a force around Gen. Chiang's left wing on the Lung-Hai railway with the object of relieving Gen. Sun.

Military reports in the *Shun Pao* on July 23 claimed that heavy fighting had been in progress on both the Lung-Hai and Tsinpu fronts, with the advantage on the side of the Government troops. One report from Gen. Mao Ping-wen, commander of the Cantonese reinforcements on the Lung-Hai claimed that the Kuominchun troops had launched a strong attack against the Government's positions, but had been repulsed with losses of 2,000 killed and wounded.

In reference to the situation on the Peiping-Hankow railway front, a report from Hankow on July 22 stated that Gen. Ho Ying-chin, Minister of War had returned to Hankow from Luiho, where he had held a conference with Gen. Chiang Kai-shek. Gen. Ho, according to the report, was proceeding at once to the Peiping-Hankow front in Honan with the object of launching a strong drive against Feng's base at Chengchow. It was claimed that the Kuominchun troops had retreated to the north of Hsuchang and that the Government troops were following them with the intention of attacking Chengchow while Gen. Chiang Kai-shek was redoubling his efforts to capture Kaifeng. Airplane observers attached to the National forces on the Lung-Hai claimed that there was evidence that Marshal Feng was withdrawing his troops westward from both Kaifeng and Chengchow.

A report received by the *Shun Pao* on the evening of July 23 claimed that Gen. Chiang's troops had finally occupied the walled city of Pochow in northwestern Anhwei, which had been besieged for practically two months. Pochow was defended by about 10,000 Kuominchun troops under Gen. Sun Tien-ying and was besieged by two divisions of Government troops. A *Rengo* report alleged that Gen. Chiang had finally used a financial inducement in order to get Gen. Sun out of Pochow, it also being claimed that Sun had decided to join the Government forces, but there was no confirmation of this report from Chinese sources.

Reports from Canton during the week claimed that Gen. Chang Fa-kwei, Left Wing military leader of the "Ironsides" had announced his intention of retiring from military life due to his recent unsuccessful drive into Hunan and Kiangsi provinces.

GEN. CHIANG'S OFFICIAL REPORT ON SITUATION

The *Sin Wan Pao* on July 24 issued the full text of an official report on the military situation which Gen. Chiang Kai-shek had sent to the Central Executive Committee at Nanking. The report gave a detailed analysis of the military as well as political situation affecting the military position. Gen. Chiang stated that the Northern Military Coalition had made use of three elements in prolonging the war, (1) Political alliance with reactionaries so as to divert the attention of the Government forces; (2) Alliance with bandit forces in the rear for the purpose of harassing the government troops; (3) Created sectional differences between North and South in order to cause the simple-minded Northern troops to fight with desperation.

Continuing, Gen. Chiang's report stated that since the liquidation of the Kwangsi rebels and "Ironsides" the Northerners had redoubled their attacks on the Government lines, particularly between July 11 and 20. These attacks had met with complete failure on all fronts. Shansi troops under Generals Sun Chu, Yang Sho-oh and Kwan Fu-an, between July 11 and 20 fired more than 20,000 artillery shells into the Government positions, but the ensuing infantry attack was repulsed by machine-gun fire resulting in heavy casualties to the enemy. Kuominchun troops under Generals Sun Liang-cheng, Chang Chi-chung, Chi Hung-cheng and Keh Yun-lung, utilizing artillery and "big-swords" as well as plain-clothes forces armed with hand-grenades, also launched a bitter attack, but likewise were dispersed by machine-gun fire. Gen. Chiang claimed the enemy had suffered 20,000 casualties. Finally, Marshal Feng had sent Sun Lien-chung with three divisions to raise the seige of Pochow, but they were defeated and Pochow occupied by the Government forces. Gen. Chiang's report concluded with the statement that the Government's military campaign "would be concluded at a not remote date."

Interview With Wang Ching-wei

The Japanese *Rengo* service on July 23 circulated from Tientsin a long interview with Wang Ching-wei, the Left Wing Kuomintang leader, wherein he stated that his decision to proceed to Peiping had been made only after having reached a definite understanding with Yen Hsi-shan and Feng Yu-hsiang. Regarding the establishment of a new government in Peiping, Mr. Wang declared that he would make a decision on this point after reaching Peiping and conferring with leaders representing various factions. "My idea," said Mr. Wang, "is to make Gen. Yen chairman of the National Government, while I shall devote myself to the betterment of Kuomintang affairs. Since Gen. Chiang Kai-shek is responsible for all the trouble in the country, he should resign as soon as possible as my mission is the development of the rights of the people." Continuing, Mr. Wang declared that the "constitutional period" should be ushered in as soon as possible in order that the nation could be led along the right path of the Kuomintang. In reference to Sino-Japanese relations, Mr. Wang declared that he favored the maintenance of friendly relations between the two countries in accordance with the declarations of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen in Kobe 1924.

Ministry Refuses Petition of Churches

The Church of Christ in China, Methodist Episcopal Church, American Baptist Society, Protestant Episcopal Church, United Lutheran Church, Swedish Missionary Union, Evangelical Church, Church of the Brethren, Rhenish Missionary Society, Methodist Protestant Church, Basel Missionary Society, and the United Methodist Society, recently sent a petition to the National Government for the repeal of the restriction against religious education and worship in Church schools.

Referring particularly to Chapter 1 of the Regulations of the Ministry of Education, Art 5, which says:—"A private school founded by a religious body is not permitted to give religion as a required subject, nor is religious propaganda permitted in the class instruction. If there are any religious exercises, students shall not be compelled or *enticed* to participate. *No religious exercises shall be allowed in primary schools.*"—the Churches say: "In view of the official interpretation put on the first sentence of said article as prohibiting voluntary religious instruction in schools lower than senior middle, we are bound to feel that these restrictions are of such a nature as to make it necessary for the majority of our church schools to discontinue. The consequence of this, we fear, is that a large number of non-Christian students who are willing to be educated in our church schools, as well as most of the Christian children and youth, will lose the opportunity of an education under Christian influence."

The Point of View of the Churches

The principal points put forward by the Churches are:

"We firmly believe that the real value of education is not only to impart knowledge or to provide vocational training. In the broader sense, education should enable the students to appreciate the beautiful, good and true, so as to be able to give expression to beauty, goodness and truth in their conduct. This can be realized to the highest degree, we believe, only through the gateway of religion.

"The reason why Christian schools have religious courses and worship is from the sincere desire of educators to realize Christ's great purpose to help in the establisment of the personalities of others through personalities already established, to aid others to their ultimate achievement through those who themselves have achieved.

"We have during the past in our schools made every effort at our disposal to teach natural and social science to the students who come to us. In addition, we have taught religion. This demonstrates the fact that religion and science are not mutually contradictory. When we consider the real value of education, we cannot conclude that education without religion is complete. A full-rounded personality is a personality mentally sound and emotionally sane. Reason and feeling cannot well be divorced.

"Even if public and Government schools were sufficient in number for the purpose of educating the youth of the whole country, we still think that private schools have a proper place in the nation's educational program. Private schools are useful for the purpose of experiment. The advancement of civilization is largely dependent upon divergence in thought. If the Government holds certain theories regarding education and use political power to put such theories into practice, leaving private schools no liberty at all in arranging their curriculum, we think it will not only work injury to the "good-will" of those who conduct private schools, but also necessitate the Government educational authorities carrying on their work without the benefit of outside experimentation."

A Blank Refusal by the Ministry

To the petition as summarized above, Moling Tsiang, the Ministry of Education, has sent a reply, the principal points of which are as follows:

"In using religious teaching in the training for life it all depends upon whether you utilize in your teaching the ideals of *all* religions, such for example as the teaching of equality and mercy in Buddhism, of universal love and service of others in Christianity; one cannot limit the teachings exclusively to those of one religion.

"In the regulations governing the establishment of private schools, the restrictions on religious education are not limited to one particular religion. If we allow any one religion to inculcate exclusively its own principles in non-adults of junior middle school grade and below, this will preempt their minds and deprive them later on when they have reached years of maturity of the ability to exercise freedom in the choice of their religion. This is really the placing of shackles upon their liberty of thought.

"Since the principal purpose of your churches in establishing schools is to make education widely available and is not intended to employ education to entice or compel students to become church members, therefore the restrictions against the propagation of religion do not run counter to the prime purpose of the churches in conducting schools.

"If you propose to experiment in education, basing your experiment on projects related to science and social conditions, this is something which the Government unquestionably approves and permits. Religion, however, is one type of abstract intangible imagination and is outside the category of educational theories and there is therefore no reason for the Government to permit religion in schools for the purpose of experimentation.

"To have elective religious courses in junior middle schools and to have the privilege of worship in primary schools embodies obstacles too difficult to permit of the Ministry to grant the request."

The reply of the Ministry terminates with the sentence: "Let this be considered final and not subject to further review."

Consular Body Replies to Protest Over Telephone Co. Sale

The Consular Body at Shanghai is reported to have replied to the protest of the Nanking Government regarding the sale of the Shanghai Mutual Telephone Company to the International Telephone and Telegraph Company. The reply states that the sale was made under British company law and that the Shanghai Municipal Council, being responsible for the administration of the International Settlement, acted properly in agreeing to grant the franchise. It denies that the granting of the franchise to the I. T. and T. will affect any discussions regarding the status of Shanghai.

Opposition on the part of the Chinese to the sale of the telephone company took on a more definite form following the receipt of the Consular Body's reply to the Nanking protest. According to the vernacular press an appeal has been made to Dr. C. C. Wu, Chinese Minister to Washington, to ask the American Government to intervene and to open negotiations with Washington for the purpose of blocking the sale. The appeal was sent by the Chinese Telephone Subscribers' Association. It is also stated that the association is contemplating a move to advise telephone subscribers to refuse to pay for the use of the instruments.

In the meantime the Ministry of Communications continued firm in its stand of bringing the telephone company into Chinese control. The *Kuo Min* news agency on July 22 quoted Wang Peh-chun, Minister of Communications, as saying that the Ministry had already made provisions for taking over the company. Mr. Wang declared that the Ministry was in a position to raise the necessary funds for the purchase of the company. He declared, "the telephone administration being in the International Settlement, we cannot employ the usual means to recover it directly, but with the full support of the people in the Settlement behind the Government, it will not be difficult to realize our object." He said that the Chinese should sever their connection with the company and, if possible, organize a telephone company of their own. The telephone subscribers have organized a union with a view to boycotting the purchasers and it is expected that they will cooperate with the Government and act unitedly until their aim is fulfilled, he said.

Sino-Soviet Conference to Open at Moscow August 1

A telegram from Harbin during the week stated that the Chinese Diplomatic Courier, who had been traveling back and forth between Mukden and Harbin and Moscow, carrying official documents pertaining to the Sino-Russian negotiations, announced that he would be shortly returning to Moscow, taking with him a considerable supply of provisions as well as clothing needed by the members of the Chinese delegation. He stated that the formal conference is expected to open on August 1. The action of the Soviet "GPU" (secret police) in arresting Liu Che-chung, one of the members of the Chinese delegation, caused much indignation in Harbin. Mo Teh-hui, the head of the Chinese delegation, has sent a report of the incident back to Nanking, the Chinese delegation feeling itself offended and insulted by the Soviet action in arresting one of its members.

Serious Outbreaks in Egypt

A serious situation has arisen in Egypt, a *Reuter* telegram from Cairo July 27 stating that "as more details become known the situation appears more critical than ever."

Rioting started early in the morning near the Ministry of the Interior. The Police were overwhelmed and troops, reinforced by tanks, were required to clear the main thoroughfares. Arrests numbered more than three hundred. In order to prevent the restive Fellaheens from invading the city and reinforcing the demonstrators, the Government opened the drawbridges across the Nile.

The rioting at Cairo continued for several days. Similar disturbances occurred at Port Said, one of the key positions to the Suez Canal, where the troops fired on the mob when demonstrators tried to break through the cordon defending the foreign quarter. In the fracas two civilians were killed and 21 wounded; 16 officers and men and 59 policemen were injured by various missiles thrown by the mob. Earlier reports from Suez stated that the harbor and part of the town were in the hands of the Wafdists who held the local police bottled up in their barracks and stations.

A Bloody Encounter at Alexandria

A report was made in the House of Commons July 21 on the riting which look place in Alexandria last week. The Foreign Secretary stated that in all 19 persons were killed, including one Italian. Ten police and 53 civilians were still in hospital on that date, while 39 police and 65 civilians were hospital out-patients. Four Egyptian army officers and four men had been hurt. No British troops were involved in the disturbances, he said. Asked whether he was still prepared to negotiate with the Egyptian Government on the basis of the draft treaty, the Foreign Secretary said the attitude of the Government as regards the treaty remained as defined in his reply to a similar question on June 30, but in view of recent happenings in Egypt, the British Government must be guided by the future course of events.

The Egyptian troubles found an echo in the meeting in London of the Interparliamentary Union, when the former Egyptian Minister of Finance, Mr Makram, vehemently protested gainst the suppression of democracy in Egypt, declaring that the people of Egypt were to-day defending their constitutional liberties against a brutal autocracy.

The Wafd deputies have petitioned King Fuad to summon Parliament for an extraordinary session to open on July 26.

American Missionary Asked to Leave India

Incidental to the traubles in India, a recent dispatch from the Chicago *Tribune* correspondent at Bombay stated that an American missionary, Ralph Keithan, stationed at Madura, Madras province, had been directed to leave India within a month. He thereupon interviewed the Governor at the summer capital, Cotacamund, in an effort to have the order canceled. This was the first instance reported in which an American had been accused of the slightest violation of neutrality in India's civil struggle. Keithan got none too pleasing an answer from the Governor of Madras, who told the American missionary that he was indifferent as to whether or not he left India, but that the Madura mission would be asked to dissociate itself from his activities. According to a Madura telegram, Keithan had taken the usual oath of foreign missionaries to observe neutrality. He had been stationed at Pasumalai, where the allegation was that he wore *khaddar* and also repeatedly advocated Gandhi's views to the pupils of several missionary institutions after being repeatedly warned by other missionaries.

Had Conveyed Gandhi's Ultimatum

The crisis seemingly occurred when Keithan entertained Reginald Reynolds as he was passing through to Colombo, en route to England. Reynolds was the man who conveyed Gandhi's ultimatum to the Viceroy. Keithan was also accused of giving a reception to members of the Madras Swadeshi League when visiting Madura. He is quoted as telling members of the press that he always maintained neutrality but fully appreciated India's aspirations.

At Bombay end of last month an incident occurred which the Bezwada Bar Association is investigating. A lawyer, upon entering court to defend a client, was stripped of his Khaddar garment, leaving him naked. The lawyer then obtained a hotel towel, which he wore at the bar.

Hongkong Indian Holds Police Station Six Hours with Guns

(From the Review's Correspondent)

Hongkong, July 22—An Indian Constable attached to the Lok Ma Chau sub-police station on the borders of the New Territories in the suburbs of Hongkong staged his own revolution last night when he seized a rifle and killed Mrs. C. S. Madgwick, wife of a sergeant attached to the station and an Indian cook and wounded three other Indian police officers. He then seized a machine gun on the tower of the station and held the station for six hours against all attempts to wrest it from him. At the end of that time he committed suicide.

It is reported that the constable was recently punished severely by his British superior and this is given as the cause of his action. After getting control of the machine gun in the tower he swept the countryside with it and soon had cleared the neighborhood of all Chinese and foreign officers.

Reserves were called out, headed by Gen. E. D. C. Wolfe, Capt. Supt. of Police, who personally directed the force. After surrounding the station, the police units poured volley after volley of machine gun and rifle fire into the tower for five hours. At 10 p.m. a squad wearing bullet-proof vests and steel helmets forced an entrance into the station and found that the Indian had committed suicide. It is officially reported that the constable ran amok.

Indian Sentenced for Sedition in Shanghai

An Indian, Zapuran Singh, was sentenced in the British Supreme Court in Shanghai July 22 to two months imprisonment with hard labor, and to be deported at the termination of the sentence. The offence proven against him was that he had distributed pamphlets in English and Chinese which emnated from the Eastern Oppressed Peoples Association, and also pamphlets in his native Indian language. In the latter the phrase occurred, "In India we are being exterminated as dogs and cats." The jury found the pamphlets to be seditious. The jury was out only 15 minutes before reaching a verdict.

Chinese Steamer "Helikon" is Pirated in Bias Bay

(From the Review's Correspondent)

Hongkong, July 22—The steamer *Helikon*, owned by the Chinese shipping firm of Woo Fat Shing and plying between Hongkong and Saigon, which left Hongkong Sunday morning for Saigon, was attacked by 16 Chinese pirates shortly after leaving Hongkong, it was learned today, when the steamer arrived back in Hongkong from Bias Bay, famous pirate rendezvous where she was taken and looted.

Captain W. Anderson who commanded the vessel, related the story of his experiences to the *Review* correspondent shortly after his arrival. Shortly after the ship was out at sea the 16 pirates, all of them well armed, rushed the bridge and subdued the British officers who were unarmed, he said.

Strangely enough they showed considerable consideration for the crew and foreign and Chinese passengers during the looting which took several hours. After getting full control of the ship the pirates ordered the officers to head for Bias Bay and on arriving there were met by several smaller boats which took them ashore.

It is estimated that the pirates escaped with $30,000 worth of loot, including 60 cases of China tea and a cargo of valuable silk. They also kidnapped and are holding for ransom the compradore of the *Helikon*, three first class Chinese passengers and five Chinese deck passengers whom they forced into their sampans before pulling for shore at Bias Bay.

According to Capt. Anderson, the pirates chatted freely in English with the British officers on the way to the rendezvous. They posted sentries all over the ship but did not use violence. They did not attempt to molest the British and Japanese passengers, but looted their persons.

Have Confidence in Gen. Chiang!

BY C. Y. W. MENG

IN the course of his interview granted to a party of foreign journalists who toured to the front to study the conditions there, General Chiang made the astounding statement that the war would be over in "a month."

Various interpretations and comments have followed from Gen. Chiang's bold statement. Certainly, Gen. Chiang must be more than a mere optimist and he must have full confidence in the situation before he could make such a statement.

There was one traditionally well established term in the Chinese military circle in olden days that "師出有名". It is very significant in meaning and the exact translation is hard to get. But it may be translated literally, "here is every justification in launching an expedition," meaning by this is that if the expedition is launched with justification it is sure to result in a victory. As corollary to this, there is another term saying "師直爲壯曲爲老", meaning that "the morale of the troops is greatly strengthened if they are fighting for some reason but is weakened if they are fighting for no reason." In olden times many battles were won, not because of superiority of military equipment, etc., but because the armies were fighting for the right cause, which served as a great stimulus to the soldiers and which received full support from the masses. Such an expedition was generally regarded by the people as "弔民伐罪", meaning that "the expedition is to console the people and to punish the wrong." Wherever such armies went, they were always welcomed by the inhabitants of the locality, who killed cows and cooked rice to fete the soldiers. It was because the expedition was launched and the battle was fought not for the personal interest of a few, but rather for the welfare of the masses as whole.

I am not a literatus, knowing only how to repeat some phrases in the Chinese classics or history. But such sound doctrine is generally accepted by the Westerners as well. That the Northern Expedition to which General Chiang was the Commander-in-Chief, starting from the extreme part of China, could reach Peking (now Peiping) within a half year, was not because of superiority in military equipment or tactics but rather because the Expedition was fighting for the right cause of China. That is to say, those who are fighting for the right cause are sure to be victorious in the end!

Nanking Fighting For a Good Cause

General Chiang made quite clear in his interview that the "objective was not to gain ground and capture cities but to eliminate the enemy as a fighting force." Continued the General, "the one single cause of the war was because the rebel generals had tried to defy the Central Government—anyone who defiies the Central Government destroys peace and the unification of China and such a person must be exterminated." In other words, in launching an expedition against the rebels in the north, the Central Government has every justification and the present war is fought for the cause for China, namely, the elimination of reactionaries and unification of China.

I believe General Chiang's words are quite true. The Government did not have slightest intention to wage war against anybody; on the contrary, the Government did its best to meet the wishes of all generals. Right after the Disbandment Conference, Generals Feng and Yen were both greedy for the distribution of awards, and the Central Government was generous enough to meet their wishes. Both Generals Feng and Yen were admitted to the Kuomintang and were elected as members of some Committee of the Government. General Feng was appointed as Minister of War. Subsequent to that, his subordinate, General Lu Chung-ling was appointed as Minister of War. Chao Tai-ven, an appointee of the Shansi Party, was appointed Minister of Interior. The Central Government practically exhausted every possible means to satisfy the desires of the greedy generals. When General Feng first started his revolt, the Central Government, after winning many battles, was generous enough to withdraw the order for the arrest of General Feng, and further promised to supply him with funds with which to go abroad. But all attempts proved futile. When the battle of telegrams actually became a battle of arms, the Central Government adopted only defensive measures. When the rebels actually opened an attack on the Government forces, the Central Government was not yet prepared for war. That the Central Government has been unable to score any decisive victory in any line since the beginning of the war is largely due to the fact that the Central Government was not ready for war at the beginning.

Northerners Have No Cause of Action

Let us ask, what were the causes for the Northern Generals fighting against the Central Government? They allege the corruption of the Government, but it would have been far better for them to have submitted long memorials pointing out all the corruption and shortcomings, etc,—a step that would have been regarded as a patriotic one to save the nation and would bave been welcomed by the Chinese, If as they alleged the present regime were constitutionally illegal, it would have been better for them to wait for the holding of the next National Congress and, by playing the party system, she could easily overthrow the present government. There was no necessity for them to resort to arms, inflicting only great suffering on the Chinese masses. If they were discontented and did not have the welfare of people at heart, but only wanted to defy the Central Government, the blame is on their shoulders and the Central Government is justified in launching an expedition.

So far as the present military situation is concerned, Ibelieve it is merely at a standstill. But the Central Government surely has many advantages over the Northern Coalition in that it is in far better financial condition, the latter merely depending on the issuance of "paper notes" which, when they are circulated by means of force, only cause grumbling of the people, thus losing the support from the people; the Central Government has far better military supply and equipment while that of Generals Feng and Yen is very limited. The Central Government has every justification to launch this expedition while the Northern Coalition has no reason at all to fight against the Central Government. Fighting with justification is to receive full support from the masses while fighting for no reason is against the will of the people and destined to defeat. Lastly, the constant affiliatian between General Feng and Russia is the cause of General Feng's defeat, and so with the whole Northern Coalition. No Chinese is willing to see the coming into power of any party which is affiliated with the communists; and no general can carry out his campaign successfully if he, at the outset, loses his confidence with the people. United we stand and divided we fall, is a well established doctrine.

The so-called Northern Coalition is now composed of many groups of politicians and militarists, namely, the Re-organization lists, Leftists, Si-san party, Old style militarists, New style militaritsts, etc., whose interests and ideals are quite divergent. No one could hope to see them succeed in the present battle, for assuming that they succeeded in the present war, we are sure that war would today break out again in the near future arising from their conflicting interests. That they combine is because they have to fight against the Central Government. If they should win, as soon as the war was over they would surely divide and China would never have peace. Though some mediators are attempting to settle the present political situation by means of compromise, we hope that they will not do so in view of the interest of the nation and welfare of the people. The Central Government alone can uphold the prestige of the Government and enforce the law in every corner of the country, and when any one defies the Central Government, the only alternative is to launch an expedition. No one wants to see warfare in China, but if a war has to be fought let it be fought to the end, for war is a necessity and is the father of unification.

Ethical Duty of Journalists

From the above, it is clear that the present war is not one of those blind wars but a war in the cause of the Chinese revolution. Therefore, all, not only the Chinese, must give their full support to the Chinese nationalists. But the present attitude of some of the foreign papers in China on the situation deserves few words of comment. The National Government is a recognized government of China, the British Minister to China being the first one to present his credentials to President Chiang. Hence, the moral obligation and the ethical duty of British papers and British nationals in China is self-evident. Unfortunately, foreign journalists in China have practically forgotten what is known as the "ethical duty of the journalist."

Several weeks before the actual fall of Tsinan to the Shansi troops, the foreign papers in Shanghai, noticeably the *North-China Daily News* and the Shanghai *Times*, the former being the official British organ, published under big headings, such reports as: "Tsinan Prepared For

Occupation of Shansi Troops," "Foreigners Leaving Tsinan," etc. On July 8th the *North-China Daily News* reported, under a big heading, on Page one, "Failure of Nanking Attack On Kaifeng Front," and also the alleged wholesale resignation of the German military advisers to the Central Government armies, etc. On the next day, the Nanking authorities, through the *Kuo Min* news agency, denied that the Government troops had ever suffered any reverse and that the resignation of the German advisers was also unfounded. Right after the interview with Gen. Chiang by a party of foreign journalists, when it was proved that Gen. Chiang was not wounded, but in high spirit, the Shanghai *Times*, another British paper in Shanghai, published such news as "Is General Chiang's Life Endangered? "The same paper produced on the first page, under a big heading, "Newspaper's Serious Charges Against General Chiang," which, when read, was only an ordinary article coming from a reactionary paper, which is neither important, informative, nor a worthwhile publication. If one cares to read the daily editorials of these papers, he will notice that they are all unfavorable to the Central Government, though they do not openly speak "good" of the Northern Coalition Party. Alas! while the British Government and other governments are negotiating with the Central Government on various outstanding problems, as a friendly and conciliatory gesture to the Chinese, their papers in China are publishing such articles, under big headings, on their first pages, as the "armed intervention" in China! This has naturally caused the National Government to ban some of these papers from the mails, since such reports destroy the morale of the people and friendship between China and the powers. But these papers lose no time in condemning the National Government of suppressing the "freedom of press." In fact, the Chinese Government has given too much freedom to the foreign papers and foreign news agencies in China, such as *Reuters* and *Rengo*, in disseminating any news that they might manufacture to forward their own ends. Such a state of affairs would never be tolerated in any country under the sun except China.

We do not mean that they can not publish any news unfavorable to the National Government. What we do mean is that as the National Government is a recognized Government by their home governments, they do owe some sort of obligation. Ethical duty as well as international comity bind them not to publish war news so prematurely and not to publish any news which would be denied by the proper authority on the next day as entirely ungrounded. We do not ask the papers to publish only news favorable to the National Government. But we do ask that in publishing the news they exercise less favoritism. As journalists, they should know very well the war psychology of the masses. Whenever the reverse of the Central armies is reported by these papers, we find the value of the National bonds drop tremendously, thus creating a state of public uneasiness. The manner of publishing news on the present situation by the foreign papers is regarded by the Chinese as an insidious attempt to weaken the prestige of the National Government. What do they expect? Would they like to see the fall of the present government in China? We would like to say that no matter what government might come into existence, the abolition of extrality, retrocession of the foreign concessions, etc. would be carried out just the same, possibly more vigorously. As journalists, they should be able to grasp the present situation in its true perspective. They should be able to divorce the present war from ordinary blind wars. Fighting for the right cause is sure to win in the end! That is what General Chiang wrote when he was asked by the party of journalists to write some words on their card—"最後勝利", meaning that "the victory is always on the right side!"

July 19, 1930.

Municipal Council Supplies Statistics of Motor Cars

Statistics of motor cars in the Foreign Settlement, compiled by the Municipal Council, show that the Buick car continues to lead with a total of 541 registered. Second in point of numbers is the Ford, which has been making rapid gains, of which 445 are registered.

The figures for some of the other cars are as follows: Fiat 315, Morris Cowely 286, Studebaker 286, Chevrolet 265, Austin 242, Morris Oxford 185, Essex 180, Nash 178, Dodge 170, Whippet 133, Hupmobile 129, Chrysler 106, Standard 91, Overland 77, Rugby 78, Oldsmobile 66, Pontiac 52, Packard 45, and Rolls Royce 10.

Why America Has Become Great?

BY TARAKNATH DAS

THE United States of America. in one sense, is the greatest country in the world. It is pure humbug on the part of Indians when they speak of the monopoly of spirtual qualities of the people of the Orient and of the materialistic tendency of the West. If the spirit of service and public welfare can be regarded as an index of "spirituality" in practice, then the people of the United States, with their material prosperity, surpass any other people. The following news-item from Washington, D. C. should be carefully read by Indian rich men and women and politicians:—

Washington.—"Creation of a graduate school of international affairs to be affiliated with one of the universities now existing in Washington is provided in the will of Judge Edwin B. Parker, a member of the mixed claims commission, who died, October 12, which was filed for probate recently in District Supreme Court.

Provision is made that the bulk of the $2,000,000 estate shall establish the Parker endowment fund and that the Riggs National Bank, executor and trustee under the testament, shall have charge of the financing of the school.

The board of supervising trustees of the school is to be headed by Associate Justice Harlan F. Stone, of the United States Supreme Court, as chairman; Frank Fritts, of Chester, N. J., is to be secretary, and other members are Secretary of State Henry L. Stimson, Attorney General William D. Mitchell and Harry T. Klein of New York.

Judge Parker specified that the school is to 'teach high-minded young men of proven character and ability subjects calculated to equip them to render practical service of a high order to the United States government in its foreign relations.' Suggestion is made that the school's scope of work be 'broadly conceived and be always adjusted to meet the need of the times,' the *Post* reports.

The Katherine Parker music foundation also is established under the will. This is to consist of a $100,000 fund, the net income of which is to be used by the national board of the Young Women's Christian Association to establish and maintain a department of music to promote and stimulate the use of music in activities of the association. The will directs that this department give special attention to girl reserve organizations in industrial centers and rural communities."

Literally there are hundreds of foundations established by Americans for the promotion of human welfare. More than four billion dollars are the estimated assets of these foundations and philanthrophic enterprises. Such institutions as Harvard, Columbia, Yale, Princeton, Chicago and other universities are maintained through public support. American greatness lies in the spirit of public service among its citizens.

During the last five years I have made definite suggestion through various channels that the alumni of Calcutta University should make a systematic effort to raise two lakhs of rupees annually, so that this sum may be capitalised to maintain a chair on a special subject. I have particularly emphasised that Calcutta University should create a chair of "International Law," another chair of "International Relations," another chair of "Municipal Government." In fact steps should be taken to create a really efficient department of Political Science, in connection with Calcutta University.

It may be suggested that it cannot be done without finnancial support. It is well-known that the Government of India has never any want of money to maintain military forces, and C.I.D's. In provincial governments the situation is not different from that of the Central Government. *But if the struggle for national regeneration is to be carried on with a constructive plan then the existing Indian Universities must be supported by the Indian people with the necessary funds. The money spent to strengthen Indian Universities and to raise their standard should be regarded as the soundest of all national investments.*

There are many rich men and women in Bengal who can do a great deal to aid Calcutta University and thus India as a whole and Bengal in particular. The

(Continued on page 305)

Sovereignty vs Treaty Rights

BY C. Y. W. MENG 孟昌泳

CHINA is in a chaotic condition today. Not only has the internecine warfare been going on unceasingly but the disputes between the Chinese and foreign nationals have increased day by day. Take the Sino-foreign disputes in Shanghai for example. When the Foreign Ratepayers' meeting decided to give three seats to the Chinese in the S. M. C., the latter protested bitterly, on the ground that as the Chinese pay more than 60% of the taxes, the Chinese should be entitled to more than five seats in the Council. The Chinese have begun to collect the stamp-tax within the International Settlement and to prosecute Chinese for non-payment of the tax through the police prosecution office on the ground that the collection of this tax is a part of the sovereign rights of a nation. The Chinese have demanded to take over the educational rights in the settlement with a view to providing further facilities for Chinese children to acquire school instruction, on the ground that the educational right is a part of the sovereign right which should not be in the hands of others. The Chinese have lodged bitter protests—and even threaten to stop all the Chinese subscription—if the Shanghai Mutual Telephone is sold to some foreign firm other then handing it over to the Chinese Authority, on the ground that as the Chinese Government is contemplating taking over the concession they could not tolerate such action as it would only jeopardize their actions in the future. The Chinese Court has declared that a foreign company is incompetent to bring any legal action against any one in the Chinese court without first being registered in the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor, on the ground that it is so provided in the Chinese law. Lastly, on the ground that it is a violation of Chinese sovereignty to allow the foreign steamers to navigate in Chinese inland waters numerous protests have been lodged with the National Government to take steps to end this situation. On the ground that the Chinese judicial system is sound, the Chinese have already declared the end of extrality in China, and they are sure to take more vigorous steps for the realization of their aim when the country is free from internal warfare. There are numerous and endless disputes!

The Situation Analyzed

At the outset, it seems to foreign nationals—especially the foreign die-hards—that the Chinese are aggressive, anti-foreign in nature, or even communists at heart. For three quarters of a century, the Chinese have "acquiesced" in the loss of their sovereign rights, but now they talk much of their sovereign rights and have taken vigorous steps in this direction. Naturally and psychologically, the Chinese action produces some sort of bad feeling in the minds of the foreign nationals in China, who still regard China as being in the 19th century but not in the 20th century, and who still see China from the darkest side of the picture, but not from its true perspective. It seems to them that the Chinese are "little by little; bit by bit" to "encroach" upon the treaty rights which they have been enjoying for more than three quarters of a century. But to close observers, the situation is not unique. The whole situation may be explained in this way: The Chinese talk about sovereignty while the foreign nationals claim the treaty rights provided by out-of-date treaties. It is merely a "fight" between the nationalists who want to uphold the sovereign rights on one hand, and the foreigners who claim treaty rights on the other.

China Awakened

From the 17th century down to 1840, it was a struggle between the open-door policy of the foreign powers, who claimed that to trade with one another was a right of nations, and the closed door policy of the Manchu Court who claimed that as China had everything of her own she desired nothing from foreign countries. Since 1842, it marked the beginning of a series of losses of sovereign rights and territorial concessions, culminating in a "Scramble of Concessions" in 1898. But since 1918—the holding of the Paris Peace Conference—it marked the beginning of a series of "fights" on the part of the Chinese for taking back all lost sovereign rights. The Chinese delegates to every international conference—no matter whether political or non-political—have never failed to demand the abrogation of unequal treaties, the abolition of extrality, etc. Even in the International Labor Conference and the International Conference of Chambers of Commerce, the Chinese delegates presented the same set of demands. With the nationalists in full swing and the masses being taught the famous Will of the Late Leader and his Doctrines, is it surprising that the Chinese not only now demand the taking back of the lost sovereign rights but actually take action?

Various Views

To international and broad-minded foreign nationals, they feel glad when they see that the young Chinese are now conscious of their sovereign rights. To them, such a fight on the part of the Chinese is only a natural consequence after 80 years of submission to the foreign control and encroachment politically, economically, territorially; because no nation should sleep over her rights forever. To them, a strong and independent China is a blessing to the whole, because only by freeing the Chinese from foreign domination would the open-door policy be put into execution in the true sense of the word. They would gladly meet the legitimate aspirations of the Chinese because they realize that the situation has now been changed and that the Chinese aspiration must be met; otherwise, "the sleeping tiger might begin to bite men when it got angry" (a Chinese proverb). They fully realize that the situation in the Far East is critical and if not well handled, it may cause another world war, and further that China is sure to play an important part in Far Eastern politics. They realize well that to trade with China and to invest their capital in China will solve at least a large part of their economic difficulties, but they can not trade with China favorably if they do not maintain friendly relations with her. Lastly, they realize that to start immediately various negotiations with the National Government to settle all the outstanding problems is to strengthen the prestige of the National Government, which would have the effect of putting an end to the civil war at a much earlier date.

The Die-Hard View

But to another group of foreigners who are known as die-hards, any step taken by the Chinese for taking back their lost sovereign rights is impoissible, for it has an adverse effect upon the privileges which they have so long enjoyed. They describe it as a "violation of treaty rights." Whenever the Chinese take any action, they lose no time to sing the chorus of armed intervention, or to describe China as "Sovieitized China—the World Great Peril," etc. With armed intervention they hope to be able to put China in order, thus enabling them to trade. Their idea is that trade among the nations of the world is not for mutual advantage, but only to solve their own economic difficulties. Lastly, any steps taken to strengthen the prestige of the National Government is jealously disapproved.

Treaty Rights Must Go

When the Chinese leased a portion of Shanghai, now known as the International Settlement, to the foreigners it was only for residence and trade. There is not a single word —expressed or implied—in the treaties that the Chinese have given them the educational rights, etc, to administer. When the Chinese were ignorant of their sovereign rights, the foreign administrators might be permitted to exercise them. But this does not justify them to claim it as their inherited right. Many disputes between Chinese and foreign nationals have arisen from the claim by the latter of their alleged rights. In fact they do not enjoy such rights at all. Our foreign friends certainly are fully aware that the Chinese are going to take back all concessions in China and that Shanghai is not an exceptiou.

The question is: Which shall go—sovereignty or the treatv rights? Sovereignty is the supreme power of a state. Treaty rights are merely rights provided in the treaties, which are terminable and alterable. That is to say, the so-called treaty rights are incompatible with the sovereignty. So we advise the foreign nationals that they should cease to talk about the treaty-rights or any other rights they have unjustly enjoyed for so long and to adapt themselves to the changing conditions, before it is too late.

Shanghai, July 12, 1930.

Pootung Official Fails to Return from Leave

The Pootung Bureau of Public Safety is searching for Lee Ching-tai, Commissioner of Reconstruction, at Chuensha, Pootung, who departed up country a month ago on leave of absence ostensibly for two weeks, but failed to return. He is alleged to have embezzled several large sums of money deposited in a number of Shanghai Banks in the name of the Chuensha Bureau of Reconstruction.

When Mr. Lee left town middle of June, he took with him the seal of his office. Two days ago, the seal taken by Mr. Lee arrived at the Bureau offices, sealed in a small package but without a note of explanation. The post office stamp was too blurred to discern the place where it had been mailed.

The Darkness Before Dawn in China

(By Kirby Page, in The World Tomorrow, June, 1930)

SOCIAL convulsions have always been accompanied by chaos and strife. The Renaissance, the Reformation, the Industrial Revolution, the French Revolution, the Bolshevik Revolution, and the Family Revolution are all being combined in the titantic upheaval which is now tempestuously rocking all China.

Six major revolutions are occurring simultaneously, but it is well to remember that there are in the country 400 million human beings—one-fourth of the entire human race! The effort to transform this vast population into a unified, educated, prosperous, and free nation is a staggering undertaking. It is highly imperative that the people of other lands should sympathetically understand the task confronting China's leaders.

The extent and degree of poverty in China is simply beyond comprehension. The recent report of the American Red Cross Commission points out that "30,000,000 Chinese are continually attempting to sustain life on less than the minimum required for subsistence"—for *subsistence*, not comfort or physical well-being. During the past two years the people of Shensi have been visited with "the most appallingly disastrous famine" known since 1876-77, to use the words of Grover Clark, special investigator for the China International Famine Relief Commission. Out of a population of 6,000,000 in one region, 2,000,000 starved to death in 1929, and 2,000,000 more are "practically certain" to die of hunger before the next harvest.

Even when the workers of urban communities are able to find regular employment, their standard of living is extremely low. The 12-hour day is common and yet the daily wages in many cases do not exceed 15 to 25 cents for men, 5 to 15 cents for women, and 3 to 5 cents for children.

Business has been extremely bad during recent months. Intermittent civil war, the interruption of railway traffic, brigandage, piracy, excessive taxation and the rapid decline in the value of silver have combined to produce disastrous commercial and financial depression.

Why There is Brigandage

Human beings will usually resort to extreme measures rather than starve to death, so it is not surprising that many Chinese are now turning to brigandage, piracy, and soldiery as means of subsistence. Bands of brigands are operating over much of the country, sometimes as many as 100 armed men being concentrated in one band. Kidnapping and holding for ransom is a frequent occurrence. Any general can secure all the soldiers he can feed. After defeat in battle many soldiers retain their rifles and take to brigandage.

Low wages and the desperate economic need increase the temptation to dishonesty and graft. This pressure is intensified by the prevailing family system under which unemployed or destitute relatives descend upon a more fortunate member of the family. Moreover, "squeeze" or graft is so deeply ingrained that there is no adequate public opinion against it, with the result that business and government alike are strangled.

Economic destitution is accentuated by the absence of a central governement sufficiently powerful to maintain law and order. Civil war has been waged in some part of China every year since 1911. Many towns and cities have been captured and looted a dozen times during this period. Successive military dictators have made exorbitant assessments upon merchants. Taxes have often been collected several times in one year. One general collected three years' taxes in advance! Military appropriations year after year have consumed from 40 to 80 percent of the national and provincial revenues.

China's railways at best are utterly inadequate, the total mileage being only 7000, as contrasted with 275,000 in the United States. Civil war frequently demoralizes traffic. Tracks have been torn up, bridges destroyed, and railway resources confiscated. River navigation has likewise been disastrously interfered with. Lack of facilities to transport food has greatly increased the peril of famine.

Nothing is easier than to draw a dismal picture of prevailing conditions. On the other hand, the situation is by no means hopeless. If China had a stable government, her citizens would rebound with amazing vitality. The Chinese have an incredible capacity to survive under adverse circumstances and they possess marvelous recuperative powers. In the lulls between military campaigns business recovers with great rapidity. Canton, for example, has been one of the storm centers ever since the 1911 revolution, yet we were astonished to discover that a new city is being created. Streets are being widened and paved. Modern office buildings are being created. An automatic telephone system has been installed and is functioning efficiently. Highways connecting the city with outlying regions are being constructed. Motor buses and automobiles are increasing rapidly in number. Faster steamers are operating in the rivers.

Substantial progress is being made not merely in Canton but in many other communities. Persons from widely scattered regions have told us that highway construction is being pushed forward steadily. Regular air service is now maintained between Shanghai and Hankow, via Nanking, and there is reason to believe that within another decade air service will operate between all important centers throughout the country.

China possesses natural resources and man-power sufficient to increase the standard of living substantially if peace could be maintained. Vast reserves of coal and other ores are awaiting exploitation. The Chinese are among the most industrious and thrifty people to be found anywhere. Chinese merchants have achieved an enviable record for honesty and integrity.

If China could only secure a unified, stable government her citizens could achieve wonders. If! If! And the prospects may be better than the surface evidence seems to indicate. In 1911 the spirit of national patriotism was confined chiefly to students and intellectual classes who rallied about Sun Yat-sen. In the past 19 years the spirit of nationalism has already grown strong enough to compel the foreign powers to restore tariff autonomy. Shantung and Weihaiwei have been returned to China. Most of the powers are remitting their shares of the Boxer Indemnity. Foreign post offices have been removed. The Mixed Courts at Shanghai have been turned over to the Chinese authorities. Chinese citizens are being given increased representation in the government of the International Settlement of Shanghai.

The rapid rise and extension of nationalism in China is a fact of the utmost significance. If the present pace is maintained for another decade or two, it may be strong enough to unify the various provinces into a strong central government. The people are sick of civil strife, and a beginning has been made in the formation of an articulate public opinion against the war lords.

The darkest hours come before the dawn. China's night may linger or even become blacker; the morning may prove to be stormy; decades will probably pass before the brilliance of the noonday sun is visible; but there is reason to believe that the splendor of a new era will yet burst upon the ancient Kingdom.

General at Taiyuan Orders German Firm to Close

General Shang Chen, Chairman of the Shansi Government, recently issued an order instructing the authorities in Taiyuan to seal up the branch there of the German firm, the Deutsche Handels Gessellschaft, under the pretext that its establishment was not sanctioned by the proper authorities. The German agent, Mr. Wagner, however, refused to close his bureau unless allother foreign agencies in Taiyuan obey the order.

The order of General Shang Chen, says an *Asiatic News Agency* message from Taiyuan, will become a test case as whether foreign firms are permitted to open branches in Taiyuan or other non-treaty ports.

U. S. Farm Board Protests Against U. S. Navy Purchases

A recent telegram from Washington stated that the Federal Farm Board has made vigorous protests against the practice of purchasing abroad meat which is used by the U. S. Army and Navy in China, the Philippines, Hawaii and Panama. President Hoover has convened the joint Army and Navy Board to investigate these protests.

According to the declarations of those who wish to sell meat produced in the United States, the amount of such American purchases abroad totals some 6,500,000 pounds each year. The Farm Board urges that the money for this should go into American rather than foreign pockets.

The Registration of Foreign Companies

(Chinese Economic Bulletin)

1. In establishing branch offices or shops, registration must first be applied for by a company or a corporation in the name of its legal persons, stipulated in Article 14 or Article 21 of the Provisional Rules and Regulations governing the registration of companies and corporations, or by the agent of the branch office or shop, in case the head office of the company is not located in China.

2. If the above-mentioned agent is not a citizen of the Republic of China, a certificate proving the nationality of the applicant issued by the Consul stationed in the locality concerned shall be required.

3. Applications for registration of branch offices or shops shall first be filed together with the necessary fees with the branch Registration Office in the locality, which will forward same to the Central Registry for the issuance of certificates. When registration is secured from the Central Registry, the company shall petition all the branch Registration Offices at the localities in which the head office or the branches are located, informing them of the registration as a matter of record.

Details of Business

4. The application shall besides being accompanied by the articles of corporation state the following particulars:

a. Name of the company
b. Locality of the head office
c. Kind of business undertaken
d. Total capital of the company, or, in case capital of the branch is specified, the amount of the capital of the branch shall be given.
e. Date of registration of the head office and number of its certificate.
f. Locality of the branch office or shop
g. Name, age, birthplace and residence of the agent.

5. If the head office of the company is not located within the Republic of China, the applicant must besides furnishing the above data, state the place and organ of registration. A consular certificate proving the nationality of the applicant shall be furnished, but the number of the certificate need not be stated.

6. The registration fee for each branch office or shop shall be $10 plus $1 stamp duty. If the head office of the company is not located within the Republic of China, the registration fee for the first branch office or shop shall be calculated in accordance with 50 per cent. of the total authorized capital of the company on a scale provided for in Article 11 of the Provisional Rules and Regulations. The branch office or shop with its own specified capital, shall pay the fee in proportion to the amount capitalized.

In Case of Liquidation

7. In case of liquidation of the head office, abolition of the branch office or shop or dismissal or employment of branch agents, or anything which necessitates a change in the registration, such changes must be reported to the Registration Office concerned in accordance with Article 12 of the Provisional Rules and Regulations.

8. The Branch Registration Office shall remit the fees collected to the Central Registry, after deducting 30 per cent, of the total for administrative expenses, except when the fees are paid on the scale provided for under Article 11 of the Provisional Rules and Regulations. In which case, Section 3 of the said Article shall be applicable.

Application for registration of limited liability company shall be made in the name of the entire board of directors and the board of auditors.

Increases in Capital

The registration fees differ in accordance with the nature of the companies and their authorized capital.

A. For unlimited companies or partnerships, the following scale of fees are payable:

Authorized Capital	Fee Payable
Below $ 5,000	$ 15
" 10,000	30
" 30,000	45
" 50,000	60
" 100,000	75
" 300,000	90
" 500,000	120
" 900,000	150
" 1,000,000	180
" 1,500,000	225
" 2,000,000	300
" 3,000,000	375
" 4,000,000	450

For authorized capital over $4,000,000, a fee of $75 is payable for every additional million dollars or a fraction thereof.

B. For limited liability companies or corporations, the following scale of fees are payable:

Authorized Capital	Fee Payable
Below $ 5,000	$ 30
" 10,000	60
" 30,000	90
" 50,000	120
" 100,000	150
" 300,000	180
" 500,000	225
" 800,000	300
" 1,000,000	375
" 1,500,000	450
" 2,000,000	600
" 3,000,000	750
" 4,000,000	900

For authorized capital over $4,000,000, a fee of $150 is payable for every additional million dollars or a fraction thereof.

Registration Fees

Fees for applications for increase of capital shall be calculated in accordance with the amount specified for the increased capital, but amount paid for the original capital may be deducted.

Branch Registration Office shall remit the entire amount of fees collected to the Ministry but may retain $10 for every company registered.

Application for registration of matters not included in the above-mentioned articles should be accompanied each by a fee of $5.

Application for unlimited companies shall be made in the name of the entire body of shareholders.

(Although the foregoing is a faithful translation, the Chinese text must be considered final in case of any doubt arising from its interpretation—Ed. "Chinese Economic Bulletin.")

Filipino Legislator Would Follow Ghandi's Example

A recent *Reuter* message from Manila stated that Gandhi's non-co-operation campaign in India has had its effect in the Philippines. Representative Tomas Alonso, of Cebu, at the opening session of the Legislature advocated a plan of resistance and non-co-operation in connection with American rule in the Philippines. He argued that since the Filipinos were making no headway in their demands for independence from America further action was necessary. Leading politicians in the Philippines are stated not to attach much importance to Representative Alonso's proposal.

Frontier Postmasters in North Manchuria

The postal authorities at Harbin have begun to appoint capable postmasters to the frontier offices. According to the *Kuo Chi Sheh Pao*, Tung Tso-yuan, a veteran postal clerk, has been appointed to take charge of the Lungchingtsun post office in place of the former incumbent Fukuya (Japanese) who is reported to have absconded. Song Yuan-ching, formerly Chief Inspector of the Ki-Hei Postal Administration, is to be appointed to the Manchuli post office in place of C. C. Wang who is still under suspicion regarding the loss of cash and stamps during the last Sino-Soviet conflict. Li Mong-hua, formerly postmaster of Harbin Sub-Office No. 2 at Pristan, has been appointed to succeed Chin Yung-fu, who is alleged to have got into trouble with the Harbin police.

The Question of Japan's Ambassador to China

A spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs end of last week stated with regard to the report that H. Arita, Director of the Bureau of Asiatic Affairs of the Japanese Foreign Office, had been nominated Japanese Minister to China, that he had no knowledge of the subject.

"The Ministry of Foreign Affairs," the spokesman explained, "has received no communication from the Japanese Government either officially announcing Mr. Arita's nomination or, as most modern states do, confidentially inquiring prior to the appointment whether the intended agent is acceptable to the National Government."

Existing Conditions in Chekiang First Prison

BY HOH CHIH-HSIANG

With the abrogation of extraterritoriality and the assumption of jurisdictional control over all aliens in China by the National Government, foreigners will henceforth become amenable to Chinese laws and courts. In view of this changed situation, it seems timely to give a general description of the prison life in China, which some of our alien guests might have the fortune or misfortune to experience, should they fall on evil days. Taking advantage of my visit to Hangchow, I have prepared the present article, dealing briefly with the Chekiang First Prison in Hangchow and giving a general idea of how prisoners are treated in this province.

The Chekiang First Prison was established in the closing days of the late Ching Dynasty, but at that time its scope was rather limited and it was poorly equipped. Since the Revolution of 1911, the prison has been gradually expanded and reformed by the introduction of many improvements. At present it occupies nearly 40 mow of land and consists of five main buildings; the administration building, men prisoners, quarters, women prisoners' quarters, prisoners' factories, prison guards' quarters and a number of small buildings. The prisoners' quarters take a fan-like shape, semi-encircled by high walls. The men's quarters have eighty rooms, and the women's, twelve. In addition to these there are also a number of sick rooms. All these houses are modern in style, ventilated and sanitary.

The prison is under the immediate jurisdiction of the Chekiang High Court and is headed by a President under whom there are three Sections in charge of the various administrative affairs and two offices, the Reformatory and the Medical Affairs Office.

At present there are altogether 651 prisoners; 587 men and 64 women. These prisoners are of varying ages and convicted for various crimes. Classified according to the latter, cases of robbery predominate, as nearly 200 prisoners are guilty of this crime. This large number of robbers is due to the fact that the High Court of Chekiang is situated at Hangchow and robbers in the various parts of the province appealing to the High Court are convicted here and sentenced to serve their prison terms in the First Prison. (As regards Hangchow itself, it is the best administrated part in Chekiang, if not in whole China, where armed robberies are virtually unheard of and in this respect Hangchow puts Shanghai to shame). Next to robbery, come cases of thievery and stealing, domestic troubles and matrimonial difficulties, murder, cheating by false pretenses, opium smuggling and smoking, forgery, blackmailing, embezzlement, injuring public morals and other minor offenses. Classified according to the ages of prisoners, those between thirty and forty are most numerous; there is one prisoner above seventy; six are below sixteen.

How the Prisoners Fare

Prisoners are given two meals a day and the food consists of a regulated quantity of rice (23 ounces for unemployed prisoners, 24 ounces for factory workers and 26 ounces for hard labor prisoners) and vegetarian diets. On festival days, each prisoner is awarded four ounces of meat. According to the regulation, prisoners can buy food for themselves once a week through prison officers, but the things they buy are limited to one dollar value. For drinking purpose, they are supplied with hot water thrice a day, while tea is also allowed. The food of sick prisoners is comparatively better, including congee, bread, milk, eggs and other nutritious food which are given according to symptoms of the sickness and ages of the prisoners. Roughly speaking, the food costs each prisoner about 13 cents a day and $100 a year.

Owing to the rapid increase of the number of prisoners, the present housing facilities are rather below the requirements. According to the original plan of the prison, it was to accommodate at most 500 prisoners, but now that number has been exceeded by nearly two hundred. This congestion is causing a great inconvenience and the authorities are taking measures to construct new prison quarters to house the surplus prisoners. At present, each room of the prisoners' quarters which is about thirteen square feet in extent is packed with five to seven prisoners and is furnished with no beds, but a common wooden floor, three feet above the ground. Each prisoner is given a blanket, but rich prisoners can bring their own coverings.

As regards clothing, the prison furnishes every prisoner with two suits of uniforms, one for the warmer season and the other for Winter days and they must be worn in the prison; even a prisoner has better clothes himself, and they must be returned after the termination of imprisonment terms.

For the purpose of preserving good health, there is a definite number of prisoners in charge of the sanitary affairs and the prisoners are required to have their clothes washed and to take a bath once a week. In case of sickness, they are given prompt medical attention, as the prison maintains two resident doctors.

Fair Treatment Is Accorded

All prisoners must strictly conform to prison rules and their conduct is strictly watched and recorded day by day. Good conduct is commended and rewarded by a reduction of the term of imprisonment, while bad behaviour will result in aggravation of punishment. In case of maltreatment, at the hands of the jailers, the prisoners have the right to complain directly to the President of the prison and when the accusation is substantiated, the particular officers complained of are liable to dismisal and punishment. Here is a point of vital difference between the position of prisoners now and that of those in the past. In former times, prisoners were very roughly handled and subjected to extortions and tortures by the prison guards and had to suffer whatever intolerable treatment silently without daring to make a protest. But at present, the prisoners are conferred with the right to complain against ill usage and can make their voice heard and attended by the authorities. This is one of the most important reforms introduced since the establishment of the Nationalist Government. In the matter of intercourse with the outside people, prisoners are allowed to receive visitors twice a month and their letters, both incoming and going, pass through the hands of the prison officers and are duly censored.

With a view to reforming their conduct and equipping them with common sense, the prisoners are daily given ethical teaching and general education. There is a number of instructors to take charge of the matter, who, visiting the prisoners' factories at regulated times, lecture to them on moral topics or assemble them in the lecture hall to teach them Chinese and other subjects.

Taught Profitable Vocations

During the terms of their imprisonment, prisoners are not allowed to idle away their time, but are taught profitable vocations which may enable them to earn a living outside after their prison life, without again being engaged in hazardous and unlawful undertakings. In order to adapt the work to the different temperaments, abilities and ages of the prisoners, the vocations have a wide range and consist of more than twenty kinds, such as cloth-spinning, hoisery, silk-reeling, printing, paper-box-making, carpentry, rattan works, bamboo works, masonry, blacksmithing, laundrying, tailoring, dyeing, sculpture, etc. Except the sick and aged, every prisoner is required to work in one of the factories and the working period ranges from eight to ten hours a day (usually longer in warmer seasons and shorter in cold days). The working prisoners are paid according to the qualities and quantities of the work they can do and degree of skilfulnesss; payment is made at the end of every month. The highest monthly payment is $3 and the lowest, 30 cents. The products of the various factories are sold at the prison shop and the proceeds from the sales are deposited and utilized for the expansion and improvement of the prison. As mentioned above, the new buildings now under contemplation will be constructed with these funds, while the labor will be supplied by the prisoners themselves.

Prison life is already a hard one and when burdened with heavy work, it becomes strenuous. So a little relaxation is necessary. The prison is now equipped with a number of small gardens where prisoners may take a little walk or exercises for five or ten minutes. As regards amusements, there are a number of gramaphones and several kinds of Chinese musical instruments which prisoners can play during permitted hours. Beyond these harmless enjoyments, no other indulgences are allowed.

Shanghai, July 17, 1930.

Taheiho —China's Most Northern Strategetic Port

BY SOLON S. C. YANG 成少楊

FEW Chinese and still fewer foreigners realize the existence, much less the economic and strategic importance of Taheiho, which is China's most northern port. Taheiho is located on the Amur River of North Manchuria, opposite the Russian town of Blagovestschensk. It has figured often in Sino-Russian history and figured again in the Sino-Russian complications of last year when the Soviet Red army raided the surrounding country, blew up the electric light plant and created havoc generally. It is difficult for travelers to get to Taheiho, except in the summer-time by steamer, when one may travel from Harbin in relative comfort by taking a steamer down the Sungari and thence up the Amur to Taheiho. The Administration in the Three Eastern Provinces is now engaged in the construction of a railway, which, when completed, will make Taheiho accessible the whole year-round. Now, if one wishes to travel to Taheiho in the long winter months when the rivers are frozen it is necessary to travel overland from Tsitsihar on the Chinese-Eastern railway to the northwest of Harbin. The new railway now in process of construction, starts at Tsitsihar and will penetrate the Nonni river basin and cross the divide to the valley of the Amur. In this way the Chinese hope to revive the commercial importance of Taheiho as well as open up the Nonni river valley to the growth of wheat. Although only partially developed, the Nonni Valley already produces more wheat than the 30,000,000 population of Manchuria can consume, or the Harbin flour mills can grind into flour. Another reason for the importance of Taheiho is that the Chinese Government has plans for the construction in that vicinity of strong fortifications against further Soviet Russian aggression.

A Strategic Port

Taheiho is situated about 70 li north of Aigun. It is a strategetic port of about 120 square li lying opposite the Russian city of Blagoveschensk. In summer there is maintained a ferry boat service between China and U. S. S. R. across the Amur river, while in winter it takes only five minutes to pass over the frozen river by carriage. The history of this port began in 1683. It was once in 1901 occupied by Russian troops. But through negotiations it was returned to the Chinese control in 1909. In June 1909 its status was raised to Fu (Heihofu), which was however abolished in July, 1912, as a result of exercising administrative retrenchment. Later on, with the prosperity of gold mines in its vicinity, at Moho, Taipingkow, etc. it was developed rapidly till by 1923 the population had increased to 50,000 and business establishments numbered more than 700—the most flourishing stage in its history. Unfortunately, owing to the question of the fee and duration of passports from Blagoveschensk to Heiho, Toaying Sung was induced by the local Chamber of Commerce to break communications with Russia believing that the Russian authorities could not stand long without Chinese goods and food-stuffs. However, the Russians purchased their necessities from other ports and transported them via Vladivostock, and thus Heiho commerce was badly affected.

Since then, with the depression among the gold mines, the flood of 1928 and the Sino-Soviet crisis last year, about three-fourth of the shops have closed down, banks have reduced their status from branch offices to agencies, large business organizations removed to Harbin or Tsitsihar, the capital of Heilungkiang, and the wealthy people have removed their capital or converted their immovable properties into cash for other investments at Harbin or in other cities. *It is now left practically isolated with just a few local authorities, small shops, a handful of businessmen and some poor residents!*

Population

The Taheiho population declined with the commercial depression. The following statistics, which are compiled on the basis of the writer's personal investigations and his daily notes taken down from various books and papers, will show the extent of its decrease.

Year	*Per month average*
1888	208
1915	10,803
1922	15,698
1927	11,108
1930 (May)	7,354

Climate and Products

The climate at Taheiho is comparatively colder than Harbin and Tsitsihar. In summer, the day breaks at 2 a.m. and sun sets at 9 p.m. In winter, however, we can not read books without electric lights before 8 a.m. or after 5 p.m. (The Hengyao Electric Light Plant was blown up by Soviet troops on the 29th October, 1929.) Products are mainly skins. An enormous amount of gold and timber is produced in the vicinity. Wheat, potatoes and other agricultural products are also produced for local consumption.

Communication between Taheiho and other cities is still undeveloped. It takes one about seven days to go to Moho (about 1600 li), 3 or 4 days to Chinshanchen (525 li), and 8 or 9 days to Harbin *via* Lahasusu, (about 2670 li) by steamer in summer—while in winter about 20 days to Moho. 5 days to Chinshanchen by foot (by Pali, a kind of cart drawn by horses on the ice it takes less time), and 2 to 4 days to Harbin by motor car on the Heiho-Tsitsihar section *via* Mergan (about 960 li).

A post office was established in 1913, then later a telegraphic office was established, the first time in 1893 and the second time in 1908; a navigation office in 1918 and a wireless station April 1, 1928. There is a radio installed in the International Club, a club organised by the local authorities.

Education and Religion

There is only one middle school in the port, being financed by Toayin Kung Shu (now Provisional Municipality). It was formerly a Normal School with a student body of about 40. According to the latest report, the number of pupils has recently been doubled. Elementary education is given in two primary schools; one is called the Aigun Second Girls' Higher and Lower Primary School founded by the Aigun Magistracy, and the other is a missionary school financed by the local church. These two schools have about 100 students. No public library exists in Taheiho. A few copies of English and Chinese papers may be seen in the International Club. But admittance is only granted to its members.

When the writer left Taheiho there existed a daily paper called *Heiho Jih Pao*. Its circulation was then about 500. It was closed in 1929.

The Christian Church, under the pastorate of Mr. Sze is not well organised. A handful of attendants go to chapel every Sunday. A few of the well-to-do residents are believers in Tung Zan Shu, a kind of Taoism. Several Moslems may also be found in the port.

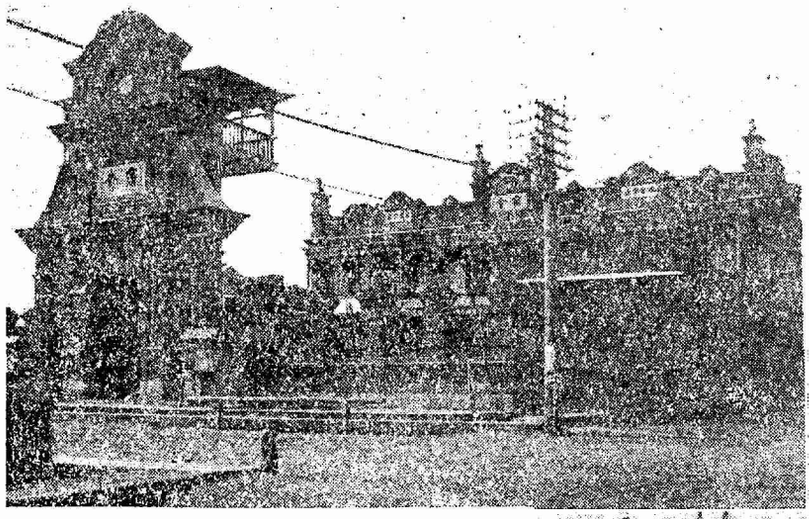
Business Conditions

Outside of stalls and peddlers no business shops were opened until 1909. Later with the establishment of the Chinese Maritime Customs House in 1911, the Post Office in 1913, the Bank of China in October, 1915, and the Chamber of Commerce in December, 1916, Taheiho business became prosperous year by year. At the end of 1918 there were 181 shops in the port. The following table serves to show how they increased during the years 1908-1918.

Year	*Jan.*	*Feb.*	*Mar.*	*Apr.*	*May*	*June*	*July*	*Aug.*	*Sep.*	*Oct.*	*Nov.*	*Dec.*	*Total:*
1909	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3
1910	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
1911	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
1912	4	3	1	1	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	14
1913	2	4	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
1914	—	—	5	2	2	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	14
1915	1	—	1	2	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	8
1916	1	3	—	2	6	—	—	2	1	—	3	—	27
1917	1	2	3	4	15	5	6	3	1	6	1	—	38
1918	1	4	4	7	12	7	8	8	2	5	3	1	62
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
													181

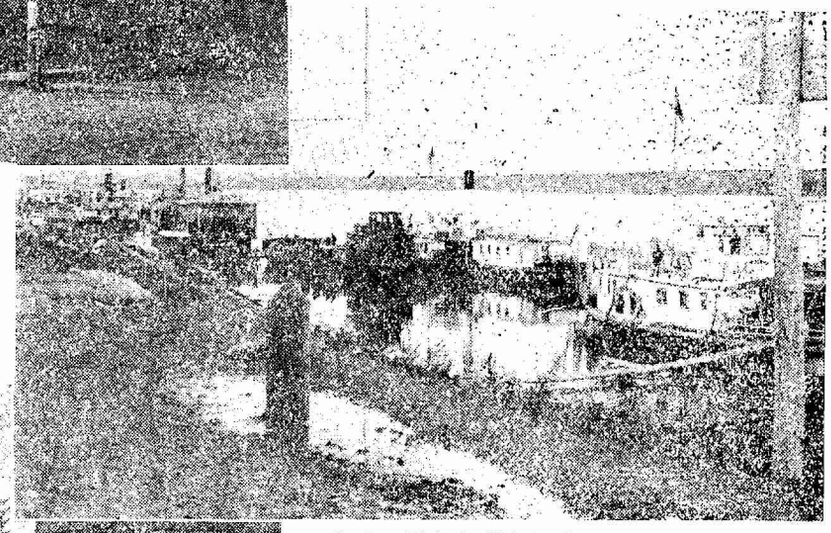
The Customs House was first established at Aigun in August, 1909 under the charge of A. Schmidt. It was then a Sub-Office under the control of the Harbin Customs House. In 1911 when the commerce in Aigun city became depressed and the majority of the shops were removed to Taheiho, the Customs House was also removed to the same

A CHINESE CITY WITHOUT ANY CHINESE-STYLE HOUSES



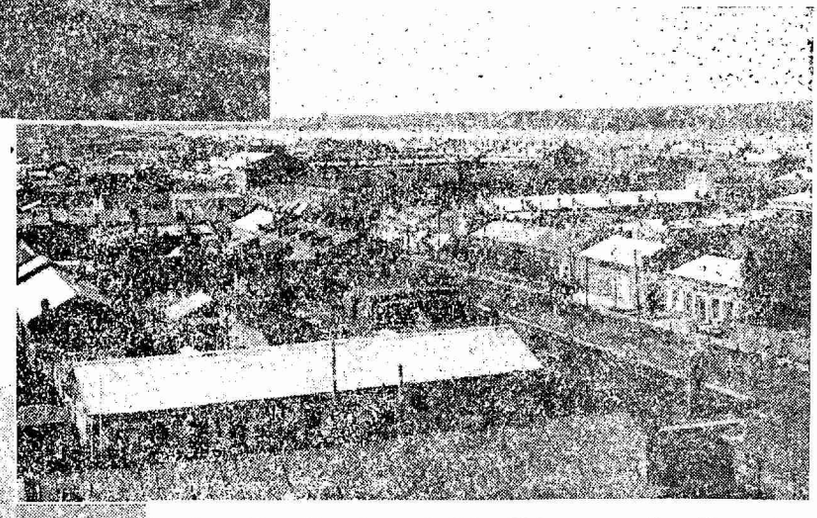
Above—The Chinese Chamber of Commerce building at Taheiho.

Right—The wharf at Taheiho, showing Amur River Shipping. Harbin is the home port of most of this shipping.

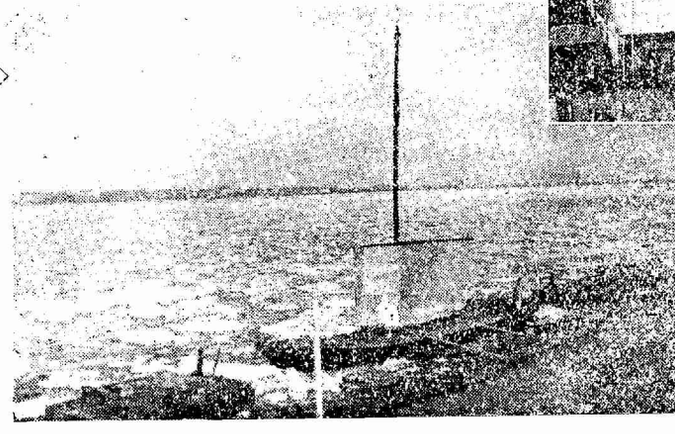


Left—This is "Main Street" in Taheiho—not a Chinese-style shop or a single ricksha to be seen.

Below—Another view of Taheiho, China's most northern port.



Below—The Amur at this point is frozen for many months, this picture being taken at the time of the spring thaw.



port and established a branch office at Aigun. In October 1921, when the duty exceeded Tls.188,500, the status of Taheiho-Aigun Customs House was raised to an independent establishment under the Commissionership of G. Goezi (Italian), who was succeeded by Messrs. C. F. C. Hedgeland (British) in 1923, C. M. Petterson (American) in 1925, J. H. W. Houston (British) in 1926 and R. M. Talbot (American) from October 16, the same year.

Gold Mines

Taheiho is historically famous for its gold mines. There is the Moho mine, 1800 li north of Aigun which was first opened in 1888 under the direction of Li Chin-sung; the Humarho mine, about 500 li north of Aigun; the Chichienho mine, about 600 li from Moho; the Yuchingkow mine, about 400 li from Aigun; the Kwanyingshan mine, about 700 li from Aigun; the Taipingkow mine, about 1000 li from Aigun; and those now under the control of the Hingan and Fengyuan Gold Mining companies.

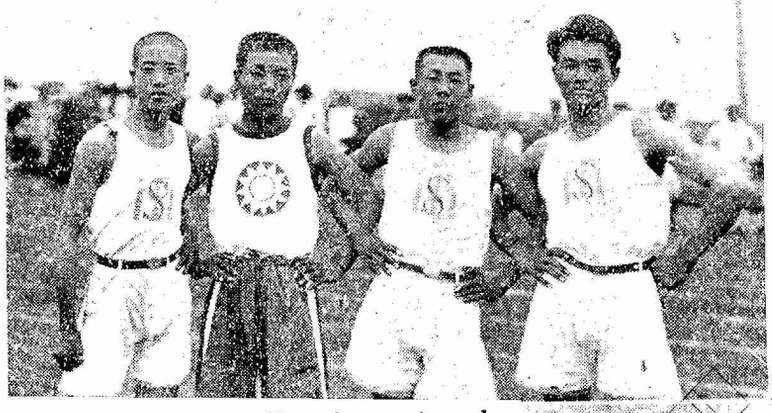
The construction of modern style buildings at the port began in 1913. House rent was at the beginning very cheap. Later on it was raised from $1 per room per month to $10 in 1918, this being partly due to the sudden increase of population and the influx of Russian refugees from

CHINA'S MOST NORTHERN ATHLETIC EVENT AT TAHEIHO

Blagoveschensk, and partly caused by the opening of gold mines in the neighboring districts. Since 1923, however, an abnormal decrease in rental has taken place. When the writer left Taheiho in 1928, one of local landlords told him that as his capital was totally tied up in his real estate, he could not stand unless the banks promised to cease interest on his debts. On the writer's last interview with the same landlord at Tsitsihar last winter, he stated among other things that although he would like to sell all his properties at half price, no one makes any inquiries. How poor is Taheiho now!

High Cost of Food and Dress

As a rule, the cost of staple commodities at Taheiho is high in winter when the water-way is closed and low in summer when the rivers are opened to steamer traffic. But conditions are now totally changed. Commodity prices are steadily going up. Accord- to the latest report, the price of second grade rice has been raised to $34 per 100 catties, 3rd grade flour to $15.50 per 100 catties and petroleum to $7 per tin.



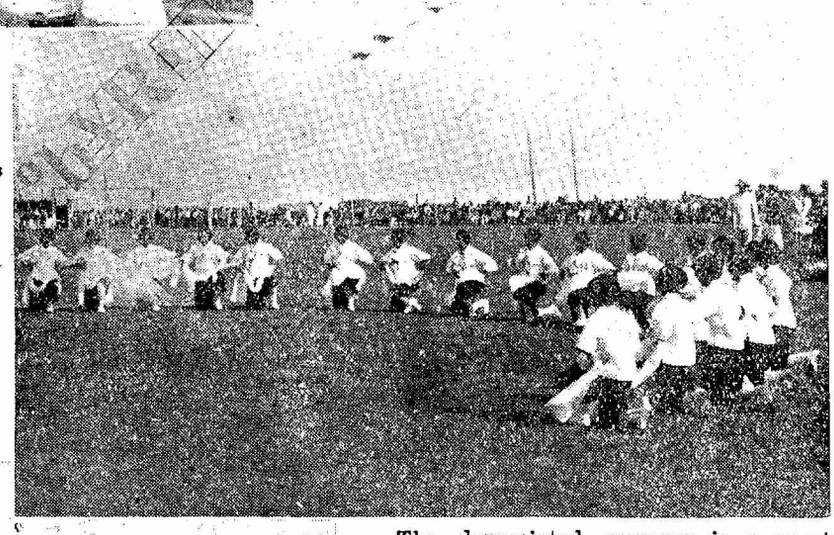
Above—Chinese girl students in Taheiho public schools also have athletic sports. Note curious costumes, a combination of Chinese and Russian dress.

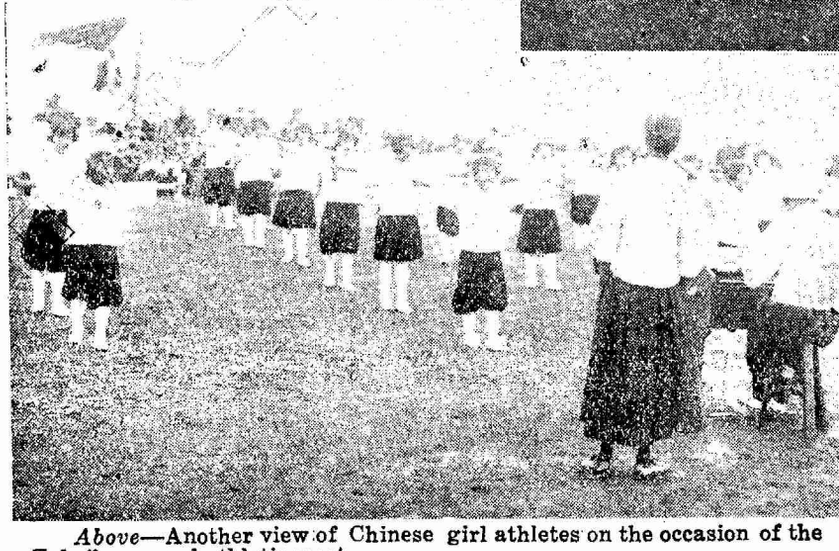
Left—Four winners of a recent athletic contest in China's most northern Port.

Below—Another picture of Chinese student athletics at Taheiho, this picture being takes on the occasion of the annual track and field meet.

Effect of Opium on the High Cost of Vegetables

Since the planting of opium was sanctioned by the late General Wu, then Tupan of Heilungkiang Province, most farms were turned into opium fields. The direct result was a shortage of vegetables and other agricultural products, hence the rising of prices. The indirect result was that the farmers were eager to "get rich quick" from opium production and forgot their proper pursuit. As these farms are now again turned in to agricultural fields the price of vegetables will naturally be lower than





Above—Another view of Chinese girl athletes on the occasion of the Taheiho annual athletic meet.

The depreciated currency is a great factor in contributing to the destitute condition of the people at Taheiho. In 1926, the remittance fee from Taheiho to Shanghai was only 10%, *i. e.* Harbin $110 equals S. $100. In 1928 it raised to 49% (in February). Although it fell to 28½% in May, 1929. and 21% in May, 1930, the commodity price has gone up, due to the slump in silver.

Taxes and Cost of Living

Other factors that increase the cost of living are the various kinds of taxes levied at the port, the principal ones being (1) National Tax on real estate, (2) Domestic Goods Consumption Tax on imports for local consumption such as tea, sugar, medicine, etc., (3) Local Production Tax on goods of local produce such as skins, timber, cereals, bean oil, etc., (4) Local Subsidiary Tax on brothels, gambling houses, etc., to meet the deficit in funds to maintain local institutions, (5) Local Welfare Tax on Bazaars,

(Continued on page 305)

How Foreign Shanghai Plays

BY ROSE LEIBBRAND

Shanghai plays—and with all the verve and abandon of youth. Why not, when the climate (this abominable, semi-tropic climate that is so similar to the one California advertises as the best in the world) provides so splendid an alibi? For it is axiomatic among the Foreign residents of Shanghai that the weather is to blame. They accuse it of fostering "the cry of the East", "Boy, Whiskey-soda!" of too long sessions at the roulette wheel, too many hours spent in recreation and too many nights spent in hectic devotion to a pursuit of happiness, And so, Shanghai has developed among its Foreign expatriates a marvelous system of "grown-up" play with a bewildering variety of "playgrounds" equipped with the latest and most enticing of apparatus—and all because of the weather!

Sports are not a recreation here, they are a ritual! People are not so often asked as to there lineage as they are asked as to their ability on the tennis courts or golf links or cricket field. Golf boasts four courses and devotees of the "game of kings" knock golf balls over ancestral graves that serve as hazards and disturb water-buffaloes peacefully grazing on fairways the succulent English lawn grass. Here the 19th hole is filled with the ecstasy of brandy-eggnoggs or German beer. It's a great goal to attain—that 19th hole on the clubhouse veranda where the most detailed post-mortems in the world are held, and battling golfers relive their valiant efforts on the bunkered battlefields. It takes a 12-mile walk while playing 18 holes of golf to make the 19th green fully and fittingly appreciated.

Tennis is almost as ubiquitous as the mosquitoes that buzz in the Shanghai dialect. Everyone does it good, badly or indifferently—but tennis is the common heritage of all who are aware of the fact that the climate makes sport a necessity. A seasonal dinner conversation rages around the comparative merits of "hard," clay or grass courts. Every April on the famous Public Racecourse and Recreation ground there is a mushroom-like growth of tiny, bamboo shacks. Each group of tennis enthusiasts erects a miniature clubhouse and every afternoon puts up canvas backstops and pays homage to the god of grass tennis courts and a great game, that take its toll of energy and counter-balances the terrific inroads made by the climate.

Games on the Racecourse

The Racecourse is not only devoted to the "sport of kings" but it is the scene of every sport on the calendar except ocean bathing and alpine climbing. There is hockey, soccer, Rugby, cricket, bowling, baseball, handball, golf or what have you? Several times a year, the stores, banks and factories close all doors and render unto Caesar the honor that is due while the races are on. Shanghai goes forth on a holiday and makes merry on the dirt track. The field is a blaze of color, bands play and then with the roar, "They are off," the crowd enters into a trance, of suspense as the favorite pony sweeps around the last lap and one's pari-mutual ticket "brings home the bacon." A sweepstakes is arranged and many contribute a mite to the splendid welfare of "the lucky winner."

For those who love riding, yet do not care to jockey in racing, there are the paper hunts. There being no foxes to hunt and hares being unknown in the environs of Shanghai a paper trail is laid for the confusion and glory of man and beast. It is a colorful and exciting moment when the hunt master winds the English horn brought from "home" and the riders are off with their scarlet coats like stabs of flame as they leap the ditches, swing down the paths between the paddy fields, scurry around ancestral graves and are lost in the distance. An hour later from an opposite point of the compass they are seen coming in, a straggling line now; and some are missing altogether, having lost their way among the bamboo huts and rice fields. Everyone crowds to the finish where a hill, a hedge and a ditch make clever riding an art and a necessity. The crowd whoops as the leading horse comes over the grave mound, for the rider is not wearing a scarlet coat; unless he fails to take the hedge and ditch the hard riding "red-coat" just behind him will not be able to overtake him. A wild cheer goes up as he gallops over the finish line. The Paper Hunt is over but the celebration is about to begin for whenever a man wins who does not wear a scarlet coat, he gains the privilege of a select few and can wear a scarlet coat henceforth also, He goes to the "longest bar in the world" at the Shanghai Club and "sets them up" as long as a man is on his feet.

Horseback riding is a favorite recreation not only with those covetous of colored coats, but those who love to know the thrill of "bottoms up" many times—for there is a saying in Shanghai that one can drink as much as he wishes it he rides horseback and keeps his liver shaken up. Others ride for the joy of the outdoors and the lilt of horse between the knees, These go galloping down the Muncipal roads into the sunset, between the emerald paddy fields, where Soochow Creek wanders in a vain effort to leave behind each bend the ever pursuing devils.

"Happy Days"

A much used toast in Shanghai is one that says, "Happy days—for the nights take care of themselves." One of the darlings of the night is gambling, bounded only by the laws of chance. Parimutual betting is in vogue and its popularity is overwhelming. Pony-racing, dog-racing, motorcycle racing, hai alai, bicycle racing, all offer unlimited possibilities to the eternal optimist, that is, until the 90 chances against his possible ten make discretion the better part of valor and he goes home a wiser but poorer man. Here one can match pennies with the children in the dust of the road, or, one can seek out contraband casinos of splendor inducing a curious trend of mind acquiescent to the lure of highly trained roulette whels. The goddess of fortune comes jingling in her capacious pocket the keys of the city to which is presently added the shekels of the hopeful.

At the dog tracks the hounds, of allied ancestrage, course nimbly around a narrow track pursuing with stifled yelps an ever fleeting rabbit. The rabbit is propelled by electricity just far enough in front of the leading dog to keep him tremendously interested in its capture. Hope springs eternal in the canine breast for night after night he chases as avidly the elusive hare. Pari-mutual betting goes on, the dogs being erratic enough in excellence of running to make this a most precarious kind of betting. Sometimes new aspirants are confused by this new type of racing, for a young Chinese was heard to remark one night: "It's strange. I've been betting every race, but that rabbit never wins it's always some dog."

Motorcycle dry dirt racing is new and the crowd flocks there for a Roman holiday after dinner twice a week. After all, what is there exciting about this racing—a rider may be tired, or his machine may not be working any too well in spite of good care and betting is uncertain. But the men not only wear brightly colored jackets and helmets but the latter are of very durable sustance and should a rider fall his head is well protected. Therein lies the allure—the possibility of falling—and the terrible suspense as the machines whirl around a lose dirt track, one foot dragging in its heavy boot, so the machine can be turned around the corners, is not only that of hope in a winning ticket—it is the suspense of a possible tumble. The Romans went to the Coliseum to see animals eat men; in Spain mobs throng the bullfights to see man escape death by a hair's breath; in the Western States, crowds swarm to rodeos to see men dominate animals likely to kill them—and in Shanghai the Stadium is massed with people come to see men triumph on machines likely to hurl them into space and eternity. Human nature doesn't change—and the climate of Shanghai is hard on a person.

Basques with Curved Baskets

Hai alai is a weird game imported from the Basque country of Spain to furnish an antidote for the weather of Shanghai and finance the Auditorium. Basque Spaniards wear a long, curved basket securely fastened to one wrist with which they deftly and gracefully throw a small, white ball against the opposite wall. When two or more are playing they alternate in the playing of the ball—the one missing losing that set. Pari-mutual betting is on the man—the only game in which one bets on the man as one would bet on a pony. It is a graceful game requiring a tremendous amount of agility and energy—and it's another excuse for rendering unto Caesar his dues.

All this devotion to sport and the winning ticket does make one thirsty in this climate. Besides what's a fellow to do when the red wines begin to glow? Cocktail parties are the elite of the liquor orgies. They are ideal for the celebration of birthdays (several a year sometimes) King's holidays, Chinese holidays, winning a sweepstakes, begetting an heir, or a raise in pay and "home leave." There is a variety for every taste-insidious Pink Lady's, sturdy Martinis and a host of others. In Shanghai there is a saying, "If a man is seen drunk he's a tourist off a ship, if he's carrying his liquor he is a resident." No wonder this city called the "Paris of the East" boasts the longest bar in the world.

The selecting of drinks from a winecard is an art, and the state of weather soon brings one to a recognition of the

dinner hour requirements—a cocktail, maybe several, starts the evening off sometimes too well; then, a wine such as a Burgundy or a Sauterne—then, if it is a true celebration there is a tremendous pop, and the light, frothy champagne whispers into the hollow stemmed glasses. When the dishes are cleared and the ladies adjourn then one must needs decide between a liquenr such as Creme de Menthe or Dom, or, if you like the elusive fragrance of violets you take a combination of the two. After the coffee at the dance there are brandies served in huge glasses or the ubiquitous whisky soda. By that time life takes on a rosy hue and it's a fine, large evening.

The dinner table with its softly-glowing lights is probably on the raised platform of some hotel Ballroom and the champagne glows in the glass as the subdued lighting of the high-pillared room is reflected in the bubbles. An orchestra that is best described as a symphonic jazz group plays dance music that is attuned to the majesty of the setting. Here, every Saturday night the elite of the city feel honored to bring their guests. Evening dress is always worn, for one must live up to the decorations. Here one can see all nationalities busily engaged in the effervescent pursuit of happiness.

Of course, one could play tennis at a club and go elsewhere to dance, but for those who prefer a home atmosphere as a club can provide that commodity, there is the French Club ballroom in winter and the Roof Garden in summer. The latter place is a romantically ideal place for dancing, for a Filipino orchestra plays langourously and softly under the tropic moon. The stars seem very close on the Roof Garden and there is an ecstasy not induced by the ever-present whiskeysoda. The Columbia Country Club has its ballroom where Americans form cliques and closed combinations of friends, who try to appear as nonchanantly club members as Englishmen do. Shanghai in her ballrooms with young music, spends prodigally the waning hours of night. Here gray heads dance as blithely as the dusky youths who hold no perogatives in playing here. Lithely, joyously, with verve and eagerness that is real or simulated, the hours are danced away, and when the ballrooms close their doors and before the dawn has etched the trees against a lightning sky the dancers seek out Ladow's or Del Monte's where the hostesses are waiting.

The "Gold Diggers"

The hostesses, mostly of Russian parentage, (of princely lineage always) like lovely spiders wait at their tabled webs for paying partners with clumsy feet or halitosis who may be induced to buy champagne and help out "the poor working girl." "Shanghai Mary" is the most noted of these so-called hostesses; hostesses better known as "gold-diggers" to those who pay and pay and pay. But when a man's wife is sent home with poor health alibis, "this beastly climate, you know", and his own "home leave" is cancelled because there is a little tin soldier war going on in the Interior, why not trip the light fantastic with a princess in exile and buy champagne in memory of a former glory? "C'est la vie."

But in summer, the dancers take to the Roof Gardens or the Garden Cafes, where they find softly lighted tables under the ancestral trees that Confucius ordered to be planted; and there the beer is on draught and the orchestra plays "the Watch on the Rhine" with much gusto. Or, the colored lights are turned off in the trees and you dance on the open floor under the summer stars while a Strauss waltz brings a quick glimpse of beauty that is not forgotten but runs rampant through the skies.

Elaborately accoutered houseboats ply the canals for long, lazy summer afternoons and drift vaguely on beneath the velvet, tropic skies. The paddy fields and grave shading trees blur vaguely on the banks of the Whangpoo or Soochow creeks, and the summer winds assault with vicious, cloying odors our up-turning noses.

In the winter months fancies turn to thoughts of theatres and theatricals where amateurs disport themselves with as much verve as would enter into sports or dancing nights. Rehearsals are attractive; they are reinforced by so generous a supply of beer and gingerale. All the English go to the Jory-Tait productions and the Americans as loyally go to the performances of the American Dramatic Club—and some, those few who know both languages and can endure even amateur acting, go to both. A symphony orchestra holds forth to half empty houses, as only "white" Russians, a few English and still fewer Americans, and a scattering of French, German and Scandanavian nationals appreciate so diverse a "playground."

When all else and ennui stalks the Foreigner in Shanghai he turns to bridge, at a cent a point, or goes in for "talkies." Many an Englshman has learned the American language from force, and "talkies" are helping the Federal Government of the United States tremendously in cementing international relationships with the Chinese, in that through this direct means the nationals of China are learning the language. Many a "talkie" has saved a Shanghai-ite's face by allowing him to spend seven nights a week "out."

Galloping, high-strung. eager young Shanghai is a lustful, precocious youth with its playtime in full swing. Years set lightly on dancing shoulders, and the days, weeks, months and years fleet on in Shanghai, a lotus city, on the unthinking, buoyant lilt of Youth.

Shanghai July 4, 1930.

Regional Customhouses and the Treaty Port System

BY FÊNG WAH PONG

The taking over of the Tientsin Customs by Lennox Simpson and the declaration of the closing of the Tientsin Port by F. Maze has drawn the attention of the whole world to the situation. While there has not yet been any definite settlement of this case, it still is discussed in all the newspapers. I have no idea of airing any political view, but I should like to take up this question in a scientific manner.

The issue in question may be stated thus: Either (1) a split—Regional customhouses; or (2) a "victory"—treaty port system; or (3) a compromise—a share of the revenue.

Let us take up one part at a time:

1. In history, so far as China is concerned, the Treaty Port system has had over eighty years of administration, while the regional customhouse had none. Why establish regional customhouses? The answer will be or may be "that all the powers adopt regional customhouses; while the treaty-port system is an unearthly creature in the Customs world, except China".

Let that be the reason. Let us take the U.S.A. customhouses as an example: There are five customs regions. Each region is under a controller. Each controller controls the customhouses within his dominion. But, this controller is only a member of staff in the treasury. The staff under him are under his control but not under his personal sway, *i.e.* he can only report, but not discharge. His accounts are subject to the scrutiny of the audit department of the treasury. His stationery is supplied by the National Stationery Supply Department. He cannot touch the revenue. If regional customhouses are adopted, are they to be such as in U.S.A.?

2. The present conflict between the Nationalists and the Northern military group is still going on. Much of the issue of the Tientsin Customs has to depend on it. Suppose one side succumbs, then there will be one customs administration again; that is, still a treaty-port system as before.

While the Maritime Customs has only jurisdiction over steamers running between treaty ports, and not over junks and steamers running between non-treaty ports, is there any government coastal guard strong enough to protect the customs revenue against malpractice now prevalent along the China coast—which the seven-graded import tariff and the adoption of the Customs gold unit has greatly enhanced? Who but God knows what is going on now along the borders of the high seas? At treaty ports where there is no consul, the Customs take the papers of foreign vessels. This is called a notarial act. Now the Japanese consulate at Tientsin collects customs revenue when there is no customs. We call it what?

3.—Suppose it ended in a compromise. Mr. Simpson will have a share of the soup. How much is he entitled to? Lets consider by algebra.

Let R-revenue, E.-expenditure, D-diplomatic corps, S-Simpson

Ra-duty chargeable on Chinese merchant (goes to S)
Rb- „ „ Foreign „ „ D
Rc- „ „ direct trade abroad „ S
Rd- „ from Native customs „ S
& Ea-office expense Eb-forms & Stationery
Ec-an inspectorate Ed-customs cruisers

Now formerly the Tientsin customs gets $\frac{R(a+b+c+d)}{E(a+b+c+d)} = \frac{4}{4}$

Presently Mr. S. will only get $\frac{Ea}{R(a+b+c)} = \frac{1}{3}$

So Mr. Simpson will legally have 3/16th on the original revenue collected by the Tientsin customs.

Custom House, Santuao, July 14, 1930.

"Remington"

TYPEWRITERS-

AGENTS THROUGHOUT CHINA

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How India Confronts Britain

(By Richard B. Gregg in the Nation, June 18)

DESPITE the government censorship in India, the news that leaks through the cables, together with British journalistic comments, makes a very interesting picture to one who is familiar with the forces at work. The arrest of Gandhi has not weakened but strengthened the power of the Indian Congress movement. That was natural, for not till he was imprisoned did the full force of his example and ideas begin to tell upon the hearts and minds of Indians.

More and more of the Indian liberals and moderates have openly deserted the government, and many others are wavering. In addition to the earlier resignations of Pandit Malapiya, Mr. Birla, and others, Pandit Kunzru, a prominent liberal, has recently resigned from the National Assembly. Two members of the Viceroy's Council of State, Dewah Bahadur Ramchandra Iyer of Madras and Mr. Ratansi Morarji of Bombay, have resigned. The Council of State is in effect an Indian Cabinet and its members form the closest official Indian advisers to the Viceroy. Mr. Morarji stated that his resignation was in protest against "the ruthless repression culminating in the arbitrary internment of Gandhi." Mr. Iyer said that he resigned as a protest "against the imprisonment of Gandhi without trial, the revival of the Press Act, and the illegal, unwarranted use of violence against the satyagrahis and innocent members of the public in Madras and elsewhere." The Bombay Presidency Association, of which Mr. Dinshaw Petit, the Parsee merchant and cotton-mill owner, is president, passed a resolution on May 8 protesting against the detention of Gandhi "without fair and open trial" and against the revival and use for that purpose of an obsolete, century-old regulation.

Many noted Indians are giving up the decorations and titles bestowed upon them by the British. Official district and municipal boards are resigning in great numbers throughout India, according to the Chicago *Tribune's* special correspondent. The meeting of the All Parties' Conference on May 15 and 16 was very thinly attended, only seven out of a membership of thirty-four being present. Notable for their absence were the prominent Hindu leaders, Pandit Malaviya, Mr. Jayakar, and Dr. Moonjee, and the influential Mohammedans, Mr. Jinnah and Sir Mohammed Shafi. Messrs. Malaviya and Moonjee are actively working for full independence. On May 14 the Working Committee of the All-India Non-Brahman Conference passed a resolution disapproving of the government's "repressive policy," as well as of the civil-disbedience movement, and regretting that there had been no clean statement by the government as to its policy in regard to aims and objects of the Round Table Conference. These meetings and that of the National Liberal Federation were supposed to prepare the way for the Round Table Conference, but the results were such as to lead the correspondent of the London *Morning Post* to state that "it is abundantly clear that liberal support of the government is valueless"; while Mr. E. Ashmead-Bartlett, the *Daily Telegraph's* correspondent, wrote on the same day in regard to the Indian liberals: "They are of no support to the government and the Nationalists ignore them altogether."

Woule of Mohammedan Allegiance Lessened

With the melting away of Indian moderate and liberal support to the government, the value of Mohammedan allegiance has been greatly lessened. There cannot be a Round Table Conference with only Mohammedans present from the Indian side, nor can the country be governed with only Moslem support. Moreover, it would seem that certain influential Mohammedans are themselves wavering. Maybe they are wondering where they are going to find themselves if the Nationalist movement continues to gather speed and momentum. The failure of two such important Moslem leaders as Mr. Jinnah and Sir Mohammed Shafi to attend the All Parties' Conference is significant in this connection. The Palestine Arabs are urging the Indian Moslems to join the Nationalist Hindus. Many Indian Moslems have been active supporters of Gandhi from the beginning and are now in prison for their convictions, thus moving the others. On May 8 the Council of the All-India Moslem Federation passed a resolution disapproving of civil disobedience. But it also passed a resolution expressing the widespread alarm and anxiety of Moslems throughout India on account of the recent firing at Peshawar and the consequent loss of life, and declaring that the government communique on that matter fails to carry conviction. It asked that the federation be permitted to send a deputation to Peshawar to learn the facts.

Throughout the country prominent Indian lawyers are showing their sympathy by failing to attend court on days of hartal. (A hartal is a sympathetic suspension of all business.) On May 16 a meeting of the All-India Journalists' and Press Owners' Conference protested against the rigid press censorship and restrictions, and also passed a resolution demanding the immediate release of Gandhi and urging the need of negotiating with him. The Sikhs have swung more strongly into the Nationalist movement. Following the April resolution of the Akali section of Sikhs, several *jathas*, or bands, of them started to march from Amritsar to Peshawar. One of their leaders, Tara Singh, was arrested at Lahore, and on May 17 ninety-nine others were arrested near Jhelum, but another band has started to take their place. The Central Sikh Committee has voted to join the Nationalist movement.

Women are taking very active part in the campaign. This was not so in Gandhi's campaign of 1920-22, and it is a momentous break in Indian traditions of womanly conduct. It marks the increase in Gandhi's influence and the depth and power of the Indian desire for independence. Three prominent Indian women have been arrested and imprisoned, all in connection with the salt-law violations. Madame Naidu was arrested at Dharasana and given nine month's imprisonment. Her sister-in-law, Miss Chattopadhyaya, got a sentence of nine months in Bombay. Mrs. Lakshmipathi, leading social workers of Madras, was given a year's imprisonment. More han 300 high-caste women paraded at Delhi, 200 at Karachi, and large numbers at other places in addition to those mentioned.

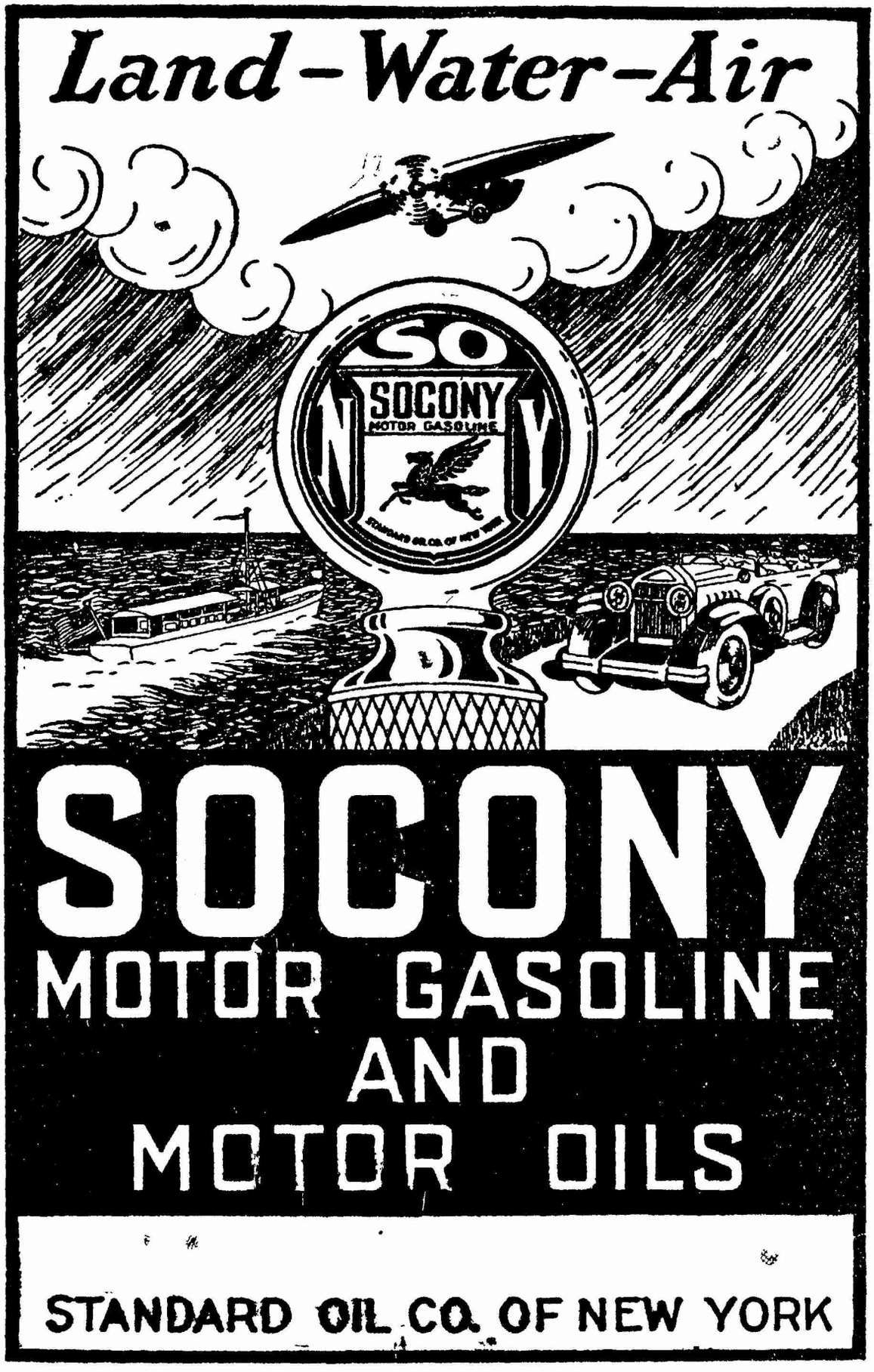
Business Supports Gandhi

The Indian business community is strongly supporting Gandhi's movement. One clear indication of this is the nation-wide boycott of foreign cloth, the results of which are being felt in Germany, France, and Italy as well as in England. On May 7 there was a meeting in Bombay of fourteen Indian commercial organizations at which a resolution was passed requesting the Indian Merchants' Chamber to call on its representatives in the Indian National Assembly and in the Bombay Legislative Council to resign.

This cloth boycott puts tremendous pressure on Great Britain. Her cotton industry produces nearly one-fifth of the total exports of the United Kingdom, and even during the last three years has averaged more than £140,000,000. A substantial part of British cotton cloth was absorbed by India. The market for British cottons in China has been greatly reduced by the boycott and trouble there. Now comes the Indian boycott to increase British unemployment and financial losses still further. The Indian boycott applies also to British drugs, banks, ships, and other enterprises.

The campaign to violate and nullify the government salt tax and monopoly proceeds with increasing momentum. There are said to be more than 3,000 persons imprisoned already for violation of this law, as well as well as an equal number for sedition. Extemporized prison and detention camps are being created, but the feeding and guarding of so many will be a great expense and difficulty to the government. As I write (May 26), the wireless tells of a new raid at Wadala salt works in which 40,000 Indians took part and in which apparently only seven were arrested.

The Congress Working Committee's resolutions to encourage the peasants to refuse to pay land tax and *shawki* (police) tax are bearing fruit. The peasants of the Sarbhon division of Bardoli district in Bombay Presidency have resolved not to pay land-revenue taxes until Gandhi or Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel, both of whom are now in prison, order them to pay. Bardoli district defeated the Presidency government by a no-tax campaign only two years ago. The land-revenue tax is due, I understand, on July 1, just after proposed date of issuance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of volume two of the Simon Report. The example of Bardoli will doubtless be followed elsewhere. The correspondent of the London *Times* described the land revenue as "the very pith and marrow of government in India." In Bihar the peasants are eager to refuse the police tax. On May 19 there was a report of a refusal to pay water tax at Multan, in the Punjab. The peasants' opposition to taxation will have good opportunity to reveal its strength before the proposed date of the Round Table Conference, October 20.

It is impossible to keep from wondering whether this tax-refusal campaign is not partly responsible for the sudden flotation in London on May 20 of a Government of India loan of £7,000,000, whose officially described purpose is "to provide funds for capital expenditure on railways in India and for general purposes." The last phrase is both vague and elastic. According to the *Daily Telegraph*, the loan "came as a surprise." It seems quite possible that the Government of India expects a very considerable shortage of funds due to the boycott, decline of trade, and refusals to pay land tax, and to increased police, troop, and prison expenses.

Just what happened at Peshawar we do not yet know. That it was shocking and not creditable to the government seems probable in view of the instant application of government censorship. The government issued an official communique describing the events and placing all blame on the Congress party, but somehow none of the Indians seem to believe it. The National Liberal Federation and the All-India Moslem Federation have both officially expressed their doubts and requested permission to investigate the Peshawar occurrences. Mr. V J. Patel has done likewise on behalf of the Working Committee of the National Congress. Pandit Malaviya has individually requested permission to go to Peshawar to help the wounded there. But the acting governor of the Northwest Province has refused such permission to Messrs. Patel and Malaviya, and probably also to the two organizations. Public opinion has been so aroused, however, that the government has had to appoint a special commission to investigate occurrences there.

Liberal Opinion Alienated

Sholapur has been played up in the Western press as a place of horrible riots, but now the horrors begin to appear as mythical as many of the war-time Belgian atrocities. The Bombay Presidency government has officially announced in regard to Sholapur:

> Nearly all the rumors of hideous brutalities by the mob which have been freely circulated are without foundation. It is not true that policemen were tied together and burned alive, or that one had his eyes gouged out, nor is there any suspicion whatever that two were thrown into a well. It is hoped that all the missing policemen will yet be found.

This statement was printed in small type at the foot of a column in the London *Times* of May 20. But the heavy fines, long prison sentences, and floggings imposed upon the Indians of Sholapur by the military there have turned Indian opinion still farther from the government and raised doubts even in the minds of some Europeans in India.

Of course, the London Tory papers are full of stories of communism in India. But Mr. Benn, Secretary of State for India, stated in Parliament on May 12 in response to a question: "There has been no evidence that Communist agents were responsible for any of the recent disturbances, though the use of red uniforms and hammer and sickle badges has been mentioned in some of the official Peshawar telegrams." There are undoubtedly some Communists in India, as in all other countries, but their numbers and, in my opinion, their influence there are very small.

When the censorship and prejudices have cleared away, I feel sure that it will be found that a large number of the stories of violence were pure fabrications. We know from our war experience what happened in the British and American press in that time of national excitement and crisis. The people of India are more pacific even than the Chinese. Of course, there are some Indians who disagree with Gandhi and believe that violence is an efficient weapon. But they are not the majority. The more recent reports speak of the continued insistence of the Indian leaders upon non-violence, and we have the old war correspondent, Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett, reporting to the *Daily Telegraph* on May 21 that "the perpetual struggle for the salt pans at Wadala, just outside Bombay, continues, but there has been no violence."

A Non-Violent Campaign

That the whole struggle is predominantly non-violent on the part of Indians is indicated by the continued desertions of moderates and liberals from the government. Violence by the Independence Party would only have driven these men more strongly to the British side. But the voluntary non-violent suffering by Nationalists for the cause of Indian independence is too much for the moderates to endure. It touches them too deeply, as indeed it must eventually touch all men, including the British themselves. The West understands violence, so the cables are full of stories of violence; but the much greater amount of wholly non-violent resistance is not understood and so does not get reported. But non-violent resistance is the great power that is moving events in India.

At all events, it seems to be touching the Indian troops and perhaps it will soon touch the police. Two platoons or Indian troops evidently mutinied at Peshawar, for they were immediately removed from their regiment and sent to another station, where preparations were made for their court martial. There were also rumors published in the *Times* of May 18 about a mutiny of Gurkhas at Calcutta and of trouble in a Sikh regiment at Delhi. How long Indian troops can keep their morale and continue to see their countrymen voluntarily and without violence enduring suffering for their country remains to be seen.

Evidence is not wanting that the morale and obedience of the Indian police will progressively weaken, and that they may transfer their loyalty en masse the moment they come to feel reasonably sure that the followers of Gandhi have more power in India than the British. We shall see. Even the Indian servants are beginning to stir. The special correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* stated on May 19 that "a new feature of the campaign was introduced today when cooks and other servants, including barbers, refused to serve wearers of foreign-woven clothing." This was in Calcutta. The day may come within a few months when Indian servants of all British people will go on strike. It is undoubtedly a fact that one link in the chain of British power in India is the cooperation of Indian cooks, body servants, and scavengers. Indeed, the only two reasonably firm bulwarks of British power today in India are the landowners in the provinces, where the land revenue is paid through the large landowners as a combined rental and tax, and the few individual rulers of Indian states. But even these two groups may come to see that although they will lose much by transferring to the Independence Party they will lose all if they cling to Britain.

Probably no Round Table Conference

Altogether the situation points definitely to the failure of the proposed Round Table Conference. I think it will not occur at all. By October the campaign of repression will have alienated practically all the Indian moderates and liberals and most of the Mohammedans and proved to their minds that Britain will yield nothing of real power without coercion. The no-tax campaign will not permit the government to let up on repression. The Simon Report will, I believe, prove to be a dud. Probably it will make concessions which a year ago would have seemed large, but now will fail to satisfy. This prophecy is easy when you realize how completely the British fail to understand the Indian situation. They do not understand Gandhi, or his weapon of satyagraha. Most British officials and the British press have steadily sneered and jeered at Gandhi, and since 1922 have wholly understimated his moral and political ability, influence, and power. The Viceroy himself has been led into this same error of underestimating Gandhi. The Viceroy is an honest and high-minded man, but his class limitations hamper him and he is surrounded by a bureaucracy who are misguiding him.

A sentence in a leader in the *Manchester Guardian Weekly* for May 16 scolds Gandhi for "compelling the government of India to choose between confessing impotence and appearing brutal." Yes, Gandhi's tactics have compelled the government of India to reveal to all Indians and the rest of the world that imperialism is fundamentally predatory and brutal. So when trustful, comfort-loving, ostrichminded, yet kindly and conscientious, liberals and moderates of India or England are compelled to recognize and admit the ultimate ugly and brut-

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al nature of empire, they will reluctantly, but inevitably, renounce their loyalty to it.

Where Britan Is Blind

Englishmen ceaselessly talk about the many divisions, "minorities," races, languages, castes, and religions of India. That fixed idea about Indian divisions is blinding Britain and the West to the rapidly increasing unification of Indian opinion around the Congress program and the personality and tactics of Gandhi. By contrast, British opinion is becoming more and more divided, wavering, and weak. In Great Britain the Independent Labor Party has come out in favor of complete Indian independence, while the Tories are, of course, all for the status quo and stern repression. A good many members of Parliament are for dominion status. Much of the rank and file of British labor and the traders, especially Lancashire textile interests, want trade resumption and consequent increased employment immediately, and are not so sure but that it will come sooner by giving up poltiical control over India. The big investment bankers and steel interests, however, want no concessions to India, because their profits come out of Indian government bonds, Indian railway securities, and the control of Indian funds.

In India, British opinion is also divided. Mr. Richard Lane, who has recently returned from India, writes in the English *Spectator*:

> The few thousand Englishmen who are respounsible for India's government are in despair, disheartened by the seeming ingratitude of those whom they have sought to serve, disheartened by the consciousness that whatever the course of their action it will be unsupported by the people at home, and themselves not untouched by feelings of sympathy for Indian nationalism.

I would say that the British bureaucracy and military men in India are against all concessions and many are in favor of harsh repression, because their jobs depend upon maintenance of the status quo. British commercial interests there, however, would probably be willing to make very great concessions if thereby they could get a resumption of their business. Even if they have to lose much, they don't want to lose all. And they know that Japanese, Germans, French, Italians, and Americans are all eager to jump in and get bigger share of the trade. The India Chamber of Commerce, a European organization, I believe, with headquarters in Calcutta, about May 20 informed the Viceroy, according to the Chicago *Tribune*, that "the continuance of the present political policy will lead to chaos in business."

Besides these divisions of British opinion there are the probable conflicts in the minds and hearts of the Labor Cabinet. It is disquieting no doubt to two professed pacifists such as Mr. MacDonald and Mr. Snowden to be acquiescing in the imprisonment of Gandhi, the greatest pacifist in the world.

Britain on the Defensive

So the push and pull of forces, the currents of opinion and feeling and will eddy and whirl and surge. But it is important to note that the Indian Nationalists have the initiative and Britain is on the defensive both morally and materially. The question of India's ability to govern herself is merely academic. The real question is whether India has sufficient power to prevent Great Britain from governing her. If she has that power, then no outside nation can govern her either, and she will learn to govern herself. It seems to me that no matter what Britain does, whether repression or conciliation, withholding or yielding, she will lose heavily, both poltically and economically. The probability is that all concessions will be made too late, for the combined effect of British ignorance and seven hundred million pounds sterling of British investments in India is inevitably conservative.

The political self-liberation of one-fifth of the human race is a momentous event. Primarily it is a moral and spiritual affair, and it touches all of us. In forming our opinions and reaching our decisions we can no longer limit our loyalties to any one nation or any one civilization. We must be loyal to the highest interests of humanity as a whole.

Note—Mr. Gregg, the writer of the foregoing article in an American who spent four years in India and is the auther of two books on India.

READ

The CHINESE NATION

A WEEKLY PERIODICAL DOVOTED TO CHINA'S PROGRESS

PARTIAL CONTENTS OF VOL. I No. 6

July 23, 1930

WANG CHING-WEI'S TRIP TO THE NORTH
EDITORIAL

PASSING OF SHANGHAI DIEHARD
By MAXWELL S. STEWARD

THE BAN ON SILVER IMPORTATION
By Y. C. MA

THE CHINESE SEAMEN'S UNION
By LOWE CHUAN-HUA

CHINA'S CULTURAL PROBLEM
By TOONG ZEU-BANG

THE SO-CALLED NORTHERN PLENARY SESSION

PUBLIC OPINION NOTES OF THE WEEK

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In the Field of National Reconstruction

Dye Merchants Seek Relief

In a petition to the State Council, the Shanghai Dye Merchants' Guild has urged that, in consequence of the unfavorable gold exchange, immediate relief measures should be taken to save the dye industry from further disaster.

China Merchants Will Retrench

Pemission has been granted by the Ministry of Communications to the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company to carry out its program of retrenchment. Unnecessary employees are to be dismissed and a general reduction of the salary schedule is to be effected.

Phonetic Characters for Railway Stations

To promote the adoption of the new phonetic system for the National Language, the Ministry of Railways has instructed the Shanghai-Nanking Railway Administration to put up signboards bearing the name of each station in the new simplified charactors along the entire line.

Chinese Gunboat Under Construction

Work on the construction of a new gunboat, to be known as the "*Min Sen*" has been started at the Kiangnan Dock in accordance with an order from the Ministry of Navy. It is understood that the new vessel will be similar to the "*Min Chuan*", a sister ship which was recently completed and is now in commission.

Manipulation of Rice Prices

An order has been issued by the Ministry of Interior to the Provincial and Municipal Governments prohibiting the manipulation of rice prices by unscrupulous merchants. The provincial authorities are also instructed to make the necessary financial arrangements with local banks for the wholesale purchase of rice for re-sale, at cost to the poor.—

State Council Approves Air Contract

The State Council, at a meeting in Nanking on July 18 officially approved the new Sino-American aviation contract with Curtiss interests. Measures regarding the reorganization of the China National Aviation Corporation were also approved. The Government has issued an order declaring the old regulations governing the Corporation abolished.

C. E. R. May Expect $30,000,000 Saving

To curtail expenditure on the Chinese Eastern Railway, a total of 26 supplemeutary organs will be immediately abolished, according to a decision reached at an emergency meeting of the board of directors of the C. E. R. on July 18. It is estimated that by doing away with these unnecessary organs, a saving of $30,000,000 annually will be effected by the Railway Administration.

Industrial Conference Date Set

It is announced at the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor that the period between September 16 and 23 has been set for the convocation of the next National Industrial Conference, Besides requesting the different industrial and commercial subordinate organs in the provinces and municipalities to appoint representatives to the Conference, it is stated that leading industrialists and technical experts will participate in the deliberations. The conference will be held at Nanking.

China-U. S. Telephoto Tests

The radio telephoto service tests conducted recently between Berlin and Nanking having been so successful, it is learned that the Ministry of Communications is now considering similar experiments between China and the United States. Arrangements will shortly be made with the Radio Corporation of America. Should the results also turn out satisfactory, the Ministry will proceed with preparations for the establishment of a regular telephoto service between China and foreign countries.

Will Make Study of Water Supply

In view of the great importance of the quality of the water supply in relation to fertility of the soil, the Ministry of Agriculture and Mining has decided to establish a committee to study the sources of water supply as a means to producing better crops and thereby relieving suffering in famine-stricken districts. Instructions have also been issued to the Provincial Governments for the establishment of branch committees which are to co-operate with the geological bureaux and river conservancy organs in each province.

Farm Banks Will Give Temporary Relief to Agriculturists

Farm banks are to be established in agricultural districts as a means of relieving the temporary financial difficulties of the farmers in different localities, according to an order issued by the State Council to the Executive Yuan on July 16 instructing that steps be immediately taken by the Ministry of Agriculture and Mining, so that small loans may be made to the rural population in order to help them to tide over their difficulties in the interval between the sowing and the harvesting of farm crops.

Regulation of Food Products Ordered by Ministry of Agriculture

A set of regulations for the examination and registration of food products destined for export or imported from abroad has been formuluted by the Ministry of Agriculture and Mining, for the purpose of instituting an equal distribution of food suplies throughout the country.

In a memoandum to the Executive Yuan submitting the regulations for approval, the Ministry requests that notifications be issued to the Customs Authorities through the Ministry of Finante, and the different Provincial and Municipal Governments instructed to cooperate with the Customs in carrying out the regulations.

Model Silk Spinning Factory Planned For Chekiang

A project for the establishment of a modern Government factory for the spinning of raw silk, which was submitted by the Provincial Department of Reconstruction, has been approved by the Chekiang Provincial Government. The authorized capital of the new factory is $200,000, for part of which the Chekiang Provincial Silk Experimental Station will be responsible, and the balance will be taken up by commercial interests.

A suitable site for the factory has been selected in Kashing, the center of the silk industry of the province. It is understood that the factory will aim at the production of high grade raw silk destined for export. Special attention will be paid to the improvement of the quality of the cocoons; the best kind of silk worms will be selected and distributed among the farmers for rearing under the direction and guidance of sericultural experts specially sent by the factory.

Manchurian Government Will Develop Chalainor Oil Fields

Development work on the oil field covering an area of more than 100 square miles, discovered more than 20 years ago near Chalainor in Western Manchuria, will start in the future, according to a special dispatch to the Shanghai *Evening Post* from Harbin on July 20.

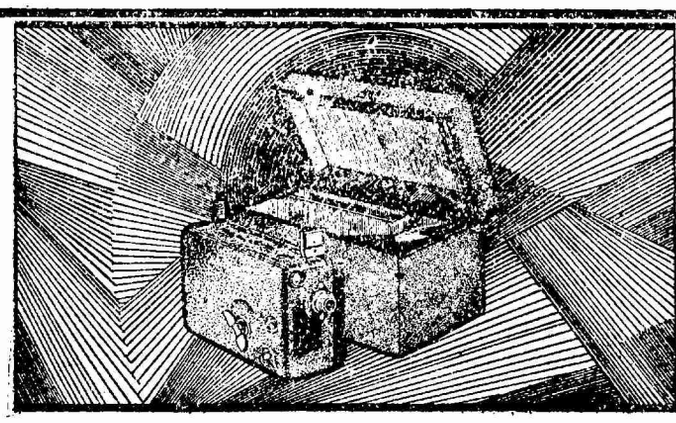
The government has obtained control of the property and although short of capltal, is preparing to go ahead with development work in a small way. It is understood that Chou Cheng-sung, a Chinese millionaire, will aid in financing the project.

The history of the field dates back to 1909 when a Russian emigre named Nitich discovered the field and went to Harbin for the purpose of finding enough capital to develop it. A company was formed with Nitich at its head but investors were few and skeptical. Marshal Chang Tso-lin finally was appealed to for capital but he turned the proposition down on the grounds that it would take more money to develop than he could raise.

Chinese Products Exhibition Held at Shanghai Town Hall

The exhibition of Chinese products at the Town Hall was formally opened on July 19 when attractive articles were offered for sale at reasonable prices. Shanghai's commercial and industrial products were displayed in some 250 booths erected by Chinese commercial firms. The inaugural ceremony was attended by many prominent Chin-

(Continued on page 309)



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Men and Events

Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, arrived at Harbin July 21 to meet his family who arrived from Paris by way of the Trans-Siberian railway.

Numerous cases of heat prostration on the streets of Shanghai were reported during the week in the worst heat wave of the season.

Dr. Toyohiko Kagawa, a prominent labor leader and author of Japan, was schedule to address the Shanghai Foreign Y. M. C. A. Friday evening, July 25.

The Asia Realty Co., in a circular sent to members of the American Chamber of Commerce, announce that they have instituted an Architectural and Building Department.

Dr. T. Kagawa, noted Japanese social reformer and labor movement leader, addressed the American University Club at a tiffin party held at the Union Club of China on July 22.

Following ratification by the United States Senate, President Hoover signed the London Naval Limitation Treaty on July 22 in the presence of American delegates to the Conference.

George C. Shecklen, representative of the Radio Corporation of Americą, stationed at Shanghai, has been appointed adviser in radio matters to the Ministry of Communications of the National Government.

An American Legion post composed entirely of Chinese known as Cathay Post, was recently organized in San Francisco. Its members, mostly American born, served in the A. E. F., several being decorated for heroism.

A recent message from Bombay says that ten mills of the Sassoon group have intimated their intention of closing temporarily as from August 15 if trade conditions did not improve. Twenty thousand workers are involved.

The General Motors assembly plant at Osaka has decided to close in order to prevent the piling up of stock. All employees will be given half pay during the shut-down. The company had recently adopted the five-day week.

Definite plans to move the head offices of the National Government Postal Administration from Shanghai to Nanking within the next year were announced on July 23. The administration will be housed in a new building now under construction.

Thirty kilograms of morphine mixed with white powder were seized at the Harbin Post Office by Customs at Harbin July 16. It had been posted from France under 15 registered packages and addressed to Messrs. L. Beevee, care Messrs. S. Mori (Litaido), Dairen.

Charles S. Goddard, chief examiner and assistant inspector of examiners in the Customs, was murdered by his house coolie early on the morning of July 19 as he was lying in bed sleeping. The coolie was arrested and gave robbery as the motive for the killing.

Agents of the Soviet Secret Service were reported to have come to Shanghai during the week trailing two employes of the Soviet Gold Mining Company at Vladivostok who are alleged to have disappeared from the offices of the comppany with gold bars valued at $2,000,000.

The Shanghai *Times* this week refuted the report in the Chinese newspaper *Shun Pao* that the American Minister to China had tendered an apology to the Chinese people and had ordered the destruction of a "certain film" starring Harold Lloyd (the film being "Welcome Danger").

The Italian aviators, Lombardi and Campanini, arrived in Harbin at 2 o'clock on the afternoon of July 20 and departed at 4 o'clock the same day for Tokyo, flying by way of Mukden. The flight from Italy to Harbin took only six days, according to the official reckoning of the aviators.

The *North China Star* states that the appearance of a five-legged tortoise in the Chinese City at Tientsin is regarded by the Chinese as an indication that a flood will sweep the streets of Tientsin before the summer is over. The selfsame tortoise appeared before the deluge of 1917.

The Nanking Government has banned the export of all gold articles from China, including jewellery, following a report to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs from the Chinese Consulate-General in Yokohama to the effect that merchants were smuggling such articles from China to Japan.

The *North-China Daily News* quotes a high official of the Shanghai Municipal Police as saying that in recent cases of kidnaping of wealthy Chinese the families of the victims have paid as high as $200,000 for their release fearing that the gangs would carry out their threats of torture or murder.

The August instalments of the Reorganization Loan

of 1913 and the Anglo-German Loan of 1896 were handed over by the Chinese Maritime Customs to the serving banks on July 18. In the case of the Reorganization Loan the amount was £24,666-5-0 and in the case of the Anglo-German Loan £80,579-6-8.

According to information given out by the Ministry of Communications on July 23, the construction of a large radio station at Chenju, near Shanghai, has been completed. The station will be put in operation next month and will be used for the transmission of messages between China and Europe and America.

In a statement to the press, Chwang Chi-huan, Director-General of Telegraphs and Telephones, declared that his present visit to Shanghai is in connection with the forthcoming meeting between representatives of the Ministry of Communications and the cable companies regarding the revision of cable contracts.

It is announced that the Chinese Telegraph Administration and the foreign cable companies have come to an an agreement whereby the press message rate between China and Europe will be reduced on August 1 from 1.25 to 0.85 gold francs a word, the latter being equivalent to Mex. $0.67. This means a reduction of about 33 percent.

The total population of Shanghai is now 2,936,123 according to the latest statistics of the three municipal governments. These are divided as follows: International Settlement, 810,279 Chinese and 29,947 foreigners; French Concession, 421,885 Chinese and 12,922 foreigners; Municipality of Greater Shanghai, 1,651,625 Chinese and 9,465 foreigners.

Confidence that China will settle down to a stable government before many years and that the Oriental countries will constitute an ever-expanding market for Canadian products was expressed recently by O. Wallace Goforth, engineer, business man and journalist in a speech before the Canadian Club at Vancouver. Mr. Goforth was born in China of Canadian parents and is well known here.

The National Government recently decided to appoint a number of military attaches to the Chinese Legations in the various countries, and the general staff has been instructed to make preparation and to recommend suitable candidates for appointment. The *Asiatic News Agency* states that one military attache will be appointed to Europe, one to the United States, and two to Japan and Great Britain.

Carlos Garcia, proprieter of the former "Wheel" at 151A Bubbling Well Road, who recently was released after serving a term of imprisonment for conducting a gambling institution, is preparing an application to be filed with the Shanghai District Court for the return of property confiscated on the premises at the time of the raid by the members of the Shanghai Municipal police. Major C. P. Holcomb is acting for Mr. Garcia.

Women workers in five silk manufacturing plants at Wusih, Kiangsu, went on strike last week claiming that the owners of these factories failed to pay wages according to a recent agreement nor had they paid the running expenses of the labor union as promised. The strike started in three factories, the Yuan Foong, Fan Yih and Teh Dah, but soon spread to include Shou Chong and Jih Foong.

According to the *China Press*, the Governor of Hongkong has requested the Shanghai Municipal Council to allow the Russian detachment of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps to be placed on the Empress boats of the C.P.R. between Shanghai and Hongkong and the request has been granted. The men will be paid by the Hongkong authorities. The Russians have been sailing as guards on Jardine and B. and S. Ships between the two ports for some time.

Cable Companies Accept Nanking's Views on New Contracts

Representations have been made to the Ministry of Communications by the representatives of the Great Eastern and Great Northern Telegraph Companies that they are ready to accept the Chinese principle of territorial integrity, receiving and issuing right, and self-determination of telegraphic rates, according to the *Sinwanpao* on July 24. It is urged, however, that the Chinese Government should pay due regard to their status as a business enterprise in order to avoid losses on the part of the companies. The Ministry is giving due consideration to the request, and a third session of the cable conference is being contemplated, the message states.

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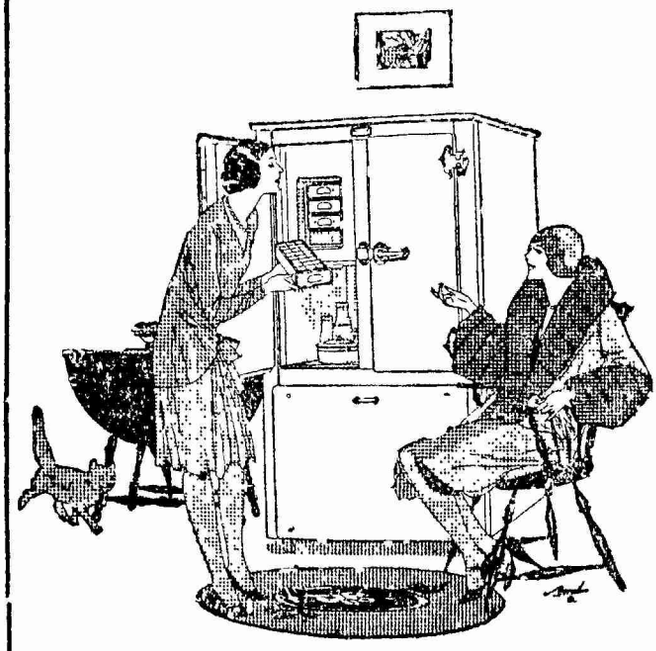

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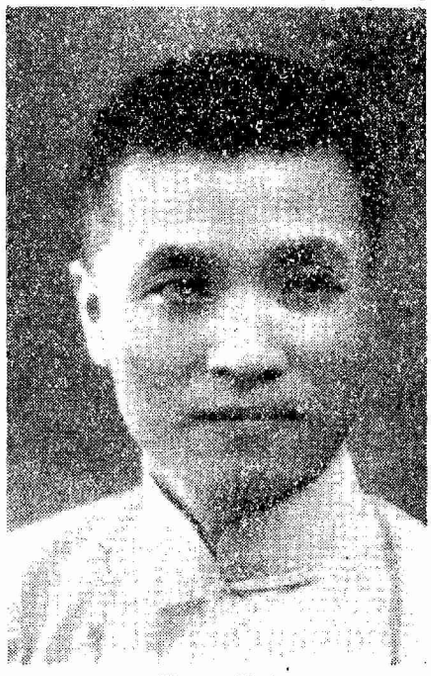
Who's Who in China

Toong Yui, lawyer; born at Zangchow, Kiangsu in 1892; was graduated from the Sung-Chow Law School, Shanghai, and passed the bar examinations in 1917 appointed clerk of the Supreme Court of Kiangsu in Jan., 1918; transferred as chief clerk of the Supreme Court at Tsinan, Shantung in 1922; in 1923 he became concurrently supervisor of the first prison of Shantung; for this work he was recommended for the appointment as Chien-ying, which was given by presidential mandate; appointed director of the Salt Distribution Bureau of Tsiao-kau, Honan in 1924; resigned in Nov., 1925 and went to Shanghai where he opened a private law practice; author of "A Collection of the Chinese Customs in Civil and Commercial Cases;" address: 9 Foochow Road, Shanghai.



Toong Yui
董俞

Paul H. C. Ciong, businessman; born at Hei An, Fukien in 1872; during his forty years of active business life he has held numerous positions with the governments of China as well as heading many social projects; among them are: appointed by the Board of Foreign Affairs in the Ching Dynasty to manage Chinese labor affairs in Mexico, 1907; appointed assistant sub-prefect by Emperor Kwangsu; president, Manila Reading Library; manager, Fukien Industrial Association; executive committeeman, Fukien exhibit at the Panama Exhibition; president, Foochow Y.M.C.A. for seven periods; manager, Fukien Red Cross Society; adviser to the 14th Brigade of the National Army; life member American Red Cross; member executive committee National Committee Y. M. C. A. of China; vice-president, Fukien Chinese and Foreign Relief Society; president, Fukien Health and Sanitation Association; board member Foochow Electric Co.; adviser, Bureau of Industry of Central Government; adviser, Conservancy Bureau; board member, San San Middle School; board member, Foochow Orphanage; president, Singapore Chung Hua School kindergarten; president, Sibu Relief Society; adviser, Foreign Affairs Committee; chairman, Chung Hua School Finance Campaign Committee; vice-president, China Lepers' Relief Association; committeeman, Chinese residents in Borneo; vice-president, Chinese Association in South and East Indies; representative at Dr. Sun Yat-sen Burial Ceremony; general manager, Venus Life Insurance Co., Yong Cheng Fire Insurance Co. and New York Insurance Co.; board member, Fukien Salt Guild; board member, Foochow Herald Orphanage School; member, Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce; committeeman, Fukien Relief Association; at present he is general secretary of the Foochow Y.M.C.A. and principal of the Y. M. C. A. Middle School, Foochow; address: Y. M. C. A., Foochow.

Paul H. C. Ciong (Chiang Pei-hwa)
蔣培華

Lisiang Y. Sun, lawyer; born at Shaoshing, Chekiang; son of the Magistrate of the district; received his early education in the schools of Shaoshing and later took private instruction under the famous Chinese woman revolutionist, Chuching; studied law at Chekiang College, Soochow University, Shanghai College and later attended the Imperial University, Tokyo; served on the critic board of the Shanghai Students' Union during the first main student movement in 1919; in addition to being a lawyer he is also a chartered accountant; he was formerly professor of Roman law and Chinese civil law in Shanghai College and Wah Tung Law College; he is at present in private law practice in Shanghai; address: 182 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

Lisiang Y. Sun (Sheng Yueh-sheng)
沈越聲字嶽卿

Jen Kia Fong, Consular official; born at Ihing, Kiangsu; was graduated from National Peking University; passed the examinations for foreign diplomatic officer with honors after which he was appointed a secretary in the House of Representatives; later he was teacher in the Foreign Language School, Peking; member chief secretary of the Ning-Chin Railway; Attache at the Chinese Legation in Paris; Attache of the Chinese Legation in Tokyo; Vice-Consul at Kobe, Japan; at present he is Chinese Consul-General at Kobe; author of "A History of Chinese - Russian Diplomacy;" address: Chinese Consulate General, Kobe, Japan.

Jen Kia Fong
任家齣

WHY AMERICA HAS BECOME GREAT?

(Continued from page 285)

magnificent gifts of the late Sir Taraknath Palit, the late Sir Rashbehari Ghose, the late Maharaja Manindrachandra Nandy and others in the field of national education have brought about a new era of hope in the educational life of Bengal. Of course one should not forget to point out that the European community which has made millions of pounds annually out of Bengal has done practically nothing to aid the cause of education. However the time has come to make a systematic effort to raise "Endowment Funds" in connection with Calcutta University to make it one of the foremost educational institutions of the world. Will the alumni of Calcutta University take the initiative to fulfil their material and moral debt to their Alma Mater? Will they follow the American example and help to make India great? There is no gift higher than the gift of education.—*Calcutta Review*, May, 1930.

TAHEIHO—CHINA'S MOST NORTHERN STRATEGETIC PORT

(Continued from page 292)

lands, etc. (6) Police Tax on firewood fields, shops, etc., (7) Educational Tax on ferry boats, etc.

The Customs House collects duties on imports and exports: the Municipal Office collects surtax: the likin office collects likin, including tax on smokers of tobacco and wine drinkers. Besides, the Local Chamber of Commerce collects a commercial tax and electric light fee from shops, the rate varying according to the status of business.

Places of amusement are divided into three classes. For the local authorities or officials of public institutions, there is an International Club wherein is established a restaurant, a radio room, a dance hall, a reading room, a billiard room, a chess room and a Russian style food store. The membership fee is $4. per month. For the bourgeoise there is a public garden which is cleaner than that in Tsitsihar, and in which there is provided a football ground. For proletarions and laborers more than ten gambling houses have been established.

Taheiho, Manchuria, July 1, 1930.

Foochow Consuls Trying to Secure Release of Missionaries

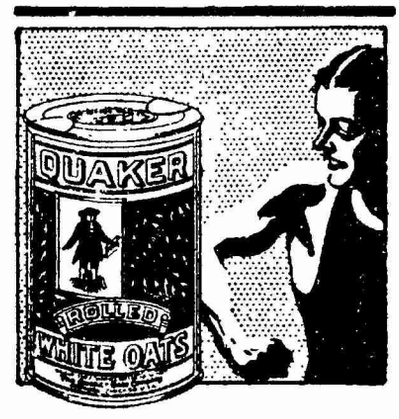
John J. Muccio, American Consul at Foochow, accompamed by A.J. Martin, British Consul, proceeded by launch end of last week to Yenpingfu, about 100 miles up the Min River, to rescue a number of British and American missionaries marooned within the area controlled by General Lu Hsing-pang, the rebel leader menacing Foochow. The consuls' launch flew the flags of their respective countries, and received safe conduct through the fighting lines from both sides. Among the missionaries whom it is hoped to release are Miss E. Nettleton and Miss Harrison, of the Church Missionary Society, who were captured by bandits several weeks ago while travelling from Chungan to Kienningfu, in Fukien. A letter signed by Miss Harrison, but evidently dictated by her captors, demanded that $100,000 be sent to the Communist government established in the district within a fortnight, failing which Miss Nettleton and she were both to be shot.

New Japanese Consul General at Hankow Gives Dinner to Chinese Officials

S. Sakame, the new Japanese Consul General at Hankow, entertained the leading Chinese officials and commanders in that city at a dinner July 17. The principal guests were General Ho Ying-ching, General Chien Dah-chun, Mayor Liu Wen-tao and Colonel Li Fang; others present were Dr. K. C, Wu, Dr. Li Po-jen, Chow Hsin-tang and Wang Wen-chih. Mr. Chow and Mr. Wang represented the Chinese Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Sakame in his speach urged a closer cooperation between the Chinese and the Japanese in Hankow and expressed confidence that the Central Government would come out triumphant in the present campaign against the Northern rebels.

In replying, General Ho spoke on the necessity for Sino-Japanese cooperation in the maintenance of peace not only of the Far East but of the world as well. The Chinese and Japanese have many things in common, General Ho declared, and the two great notions in the Orient should work hand in hand in developing the colossal natural resources of the Far East.



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New Books of Interest in the Far East

Soviet Central Asia

Red Star in Samarkand, by Anna Louise Strong. Coward-McCann, publishers, New York. G$3.50

Anna Louise Strong is at her best in a fluent and penetrative journalese. This style in her *The First Time in History* made it a memorable book. And because she deviated, got lost on by-paths of advocacy in China's Millions, the value of that volume, as current history, was considerably lessened.

She has not repeated her mistake in *Red Star of Samarkand.* Here is a fine piece of reporting, an instructive record of personal wanderings, adventures and investigations in the high heart of Central Asia. The Soviet republics of old Turkestan are her theme, and what a marvellous field for literary exploitation it is! Other authors can well envy Miss Strong, for few westerners have been privileged to live among the tribesmen of this ancient birthplace of empire. To be an onlooker at such a time as this, when prejudices and traditions cultivated over centuries are ruthlessly being attacked by the new long arm of bolshevism, is surely to receive an experience worth putting to paper.

Here in Turkestan, until the Reds came in a few years ago, emirs and sultans, claiming descent from the illustrious line of Timur or the sanguinary family of the Chenghis and Ogatai Khans, ruled the nomadic peoples of mid-Asia. For years the borders of Turkestan had marked the edge of advance, the limit of modernization. Degenerate sovereigns, wasting the wealth of their provinces on luxurious courts and countless concubines, avidly indulged in the more erotic sensualisms, and ruled as tyrants absolute. Their allies were the mullahs, and under their reign the prophet was honored, Holy Men grew pendulous with wealth, while the common man crept over the earth in misery, the monotony of his day broken only by the five prayers to Allah and the pleasant necessity of beating his spouse, or, as was more often the case, spouses.

Into this land sacred to Mohammed came the soviets, determined to emancipate the peasants, the proletariat, the women. There followed a renaming process, *a la Chinois*, and the "independent" soviet republics of Kazakhstan, Uzbeckistan, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan and Kirghiz were created by the Red conquerors, out of the kingdoms of Turkestan.

The communists are the last of many empire builders to seize control of this core of Asia. Twenty-three centuries ago Alexander subdued the wild, wandering men and built a mighty throne here. The civilization which he is credited with having founded flourished centuries after him, until the Arabs, in the eighth century, overwhelmed the reigning Tajiks and supplanted their culture with that of the Koran. After them came the Turks, semi-barbarous and fierce warriors. In the twelfth and thirteenth centuries the Tartar clans swept over all Asia and Turkestan was brought under the rule of Chenghis Khan and his descendants. But the golden days of renascence were felt during the conquest of Timur the Lame, when the magnificent Tatar ruled from his beautiful Blue City at Samarkand. It was from Tamerlane that men boasted descent, and still do, and it was after his great patronage of art and literature that the best of succeeding emirs modelled their conduct.

Fifty years ago Samarkand was rolled into the Russian empire, but the tsars, in search of nothing but new wealth-producing lands, little concerned themselves with reforms in local administration. So when the bolshevik revolution was consummated in Turkestan, in 1924, the new regime replaced a system that had suffered little change or interference during a period of more than a thousand years.

Miss Strong's sketch of how ancient Turkestan has been soviet-ized, is largely on account of the energetic attempts of Russian communists to inject a virus of self-determination, a will for self-government, into a backward people. Apparently the greatest difficulty the new Russians have had to combat is the apathy with which the emancipated commoners have greeted their new rights. But after six years of organized guidance from the Central Party at Moscow, results are beginning to appear. Miss Strong conveys the impression of optimism regarding the future of the Red Star in Samarkand.

During their short period of control here, she finds that the Russians have accomplished much: in industry, education, politics, people's welfare, scientific agriculture, and, of course, all the social and economic by-products of communism.

She introduces us to Uzbeckistan via the Iron Road from Moscow, the great transcontinental railway built in imperial days, improved and modernized in Red days. We are taken on visits to the principal cities of the region; to Tashkent, the old Russian capital; to Fergana and the problems of cotton-growing; to Samarkand, where a modicum of olden political glory has returned; and to Bokhara, the stronghold of Mohammedanism, where the Leninites are doing their best to stamp out superstitions so well imbedded into the hearts of the people.

As in Russia, the greatest enemy of progress here is religion. Among the whites of the north, it was the icons and incense of decadent Orthodoxy; in the Turkestan republics, it is the Mohammedan clergy and the power of the Koran that hinders the forward steps of atheistic communism. The teachers are inaugurating a whole new scheme of idology; little of the past can be salvaged. But in expiring, it misses no chance to deliver memorable blows at its destroyers. Sometimes these clashes are tragic in consequences; occasionally they are merely humorous or ludicrous. And the joke is by no means alway on the harassed reactionaries. The latter are shrewd. Physically powerless to resist the establishment of the new order, they fight it with the time-honored weapon of the East: indifference. This they sometimes vary with a colorful burlesque.

The author relates one such instance, which concerns the people of the village of Garash, place of arch-holiness, for all its people are descended from "relatives of the Prophet Mohammed." It has been one of the strongholds of the faith. It grows, says Miss Strong, "for in these days the *mullahs* and high *ishans* are leaving the cities, where there is no shelter from the law of the infidels, and they take their refuge in loyal towns like Garash." Came a bolshevik organizer to Garash, telling the people that they must elect a village president and representatives for the Congress of Soviets. The consternation produced was great. Always Garash, obedient to the Prophet's plan, has chosen a reverend *mullah* for its leader. But the soviets barred dominies from their membership. Before the assembled citizens an astute mullah arose, nominated for president, or "White Beard", a fat favorite of the town, Abdullah, the Sheep! Abdullah was a pet lamb in one of the holy households. Delighted with this satire, the Garashians went further and elected, as Abdullah's secretary, one Mirsa Chala, a town fanatic. Declares Miss Strong: "The tale told in the bazaars and *chai-khannas* describes the many exploits of the sheep who was president, his gain in weight, the color and price of his fleece at the shearing, and how in the end his devoted subjects killed and ate him, canniballike, at a winter feast!" Laughter was loud and long on the bolsheviks.

But the triumphs outweigh the disappointments. In the new freedom of unveiled women, who are gradually losing their timidity and learning to exercise their rights in town and city soviets; in the knowledge-hungry youths and maidens who are profiting from the free schools operated by the new regime; in the cooperatives, the modern cotton mills, irrigation projects, new railways, street cars, busses, and airplanes; in the paved streets of Samarkand and Bokhara and the immaculate new hospitals that are reducing deaths among mothers and children; in the new laws that give equal rights of marriage and divorce to men and women; in scores of such benefits of soviet tutelage, interestingly discussed by the author, one perceives that a real renascence is here afoot and that even in this lofty outland of the world men are learning to compete on modern lines in the struggle for existence.

The question of whether Stalin and his acolytes will be able to continue to dominate this part of the earth does not seem so important. The machine has been set in motion, the old order is doomed; nothing can restore it. In days to come, the citizens of Turkmenistan, Uzbeckistan, and Kirghiz may weary of control fom Moscow, may declare their complete independence. But when they do itwill be a movement of self-assertion, will have its source in the regenerated heart of an awakened people. Meanwhile the party men from the Kremlin continue perhaps unconsciously, to prepare their brown comrades for such an hour. The spectacle, concludes Miss Strong is a dramatic one:

"To go from camels to airplanes at once is a tremendous strain," she writes. "It creates both romance and the problem of Central Asia. It creates a hundred new de-

sires which cannot soon be satisfied. But if discontent arises, enthusiasm also arises, and energy and belief in the future. These stormy qualities have been thrust into the heart of that ancient continent, whose old men once sat at the *chai-khannas*, smoking, sipping, watching the changeless centuries roll by. But no more are the centuries changeless. No more does conquest come by the camel routes of the East. The Red Star of the West is a symbol of airplanes and factories in the city where once ruled Tamerlane."

E. S.

Woman of Andros

The Woman of Andros, by Thornton Wilder; Albert and Charles Boni, New York, 1930. 162 pages.

This book is short, vital, realistic. The style is Attic, with resonant periods and simple directness, free from evasions of meaning or expression. The story is simple and is based on a comedy by Terence and two lost plays of Menander. The tale is the life tragedy of the innocent younger sister of a Greek hetaira. It is enfolded in the Greek atmosphere, where the thought of a vital philosophy of life seems natural and inspiring.

The restraint of this work of art is its strength. Words and phrases are polished and fitted into their places. We do not need to seek the Attic mood; we find ourselves within the charmed circle as soon as we read the first few sentences.

"The earth sighed as it turned in its course; the shadow of night crept gradually along the Mediterranean, and Asia was left in darkness. The great cliff that was one day to be called Gibraltar held for a long time a gleam of red and orange, while across from it the mountains of Atlas showed deep blue pockets in their shining sides. The caves that surround the Neapolitan gulf fell into a profounder shade, each giving forth from the darkness its chiming or its booming sound. Triumph had passed from Greece and wisdom from Egypt, but with the coming on of night they seemed to regain their lost honors, and the land that was soon to be called Holy prepared in the dark its wonderful burden."

Within the few pages of this book we have birth, death, life and love; a philosophy of life appears naturally as a part of the whole.

"'Viewed from a distance,' Simo said to himself, "'life is harmonious and beautiful. . . But the present remains: this succession of small domestic vexations. I have lived such a life for sixty years and I am still upset by its ephemeral decisions. And I am still asking myself which is the real life; the present with its discontent, or the retrospect with its emotion.'"

The closing paragraphs of the book are as beautiful as its beginning and serve to show the entire poetic quality of the story. Following the death of the beloved "that night after many months of drought it began to rain. Slowly at first and steadily, the rain began to fall over all Greece. Great curtains of rain hung above the plains; in the mountains it fell as snow, and on the sea it printed its countless ephemeral coins upon the water. The greater part of the inhabitants were asleep, but the relief of the long-expected rain entered into the mood of their sleeping minds. It fell upon the urns standing side by side in the shadow, and the wakeful and the sick and the dying heard the first great drops fall upon the roofs above their heads. Pamphilus lay awake, face downward, his chin upon the back of his hand. He heard the first great drops fall upon the roof over his head and he knew that his father and mother, not far from him, heard them too. He had been repeating to himself Chrysis's lesson and adding to it his Glycerium's last faltering words: 'Do not be sorry; do not be afraid.' . . . He knew that out of these fragments he must assemble during the succeeding nights sufficient strength, not only for himself, but for these others,—these others who so bewilderingly now turned to him and whose glances tried to read from his face what news there was from the last resources of courage and hope, to live on, to live by. But in confusion and with flagging courage he repeated: 'I praise all living, the bright and the dark.' On the sea the helmsman suffered the downpour, and on the high pastures the shepherd turned and drew his cloak closer about him. In the hills the long-dried stream-beds began to fill again and the noise of water from level to level, warring with the stones in the way, filled the gorges. But behind the thick beds of clouds the moon soared

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53-370

radiantly bright, shining upon Italy and its smoking mountains. And in the East the stars shone tranquilly down upon the land that was soon to be called Holy, and that even then was preparing its precious burden."

14 July, 1930. G. B.S.

Some Famous Letters

Fifty Famous Letters of History, by Curtis Gentry New York, Thomas Y.Crowell Co.

A very skilful selection of letters have compounded within these printed pages a great drama of human emotions. The noted characters of twenty-five centuries of history by their own words show themselves to be real human beings possessed of human feelings. The souls of men despite the external shell exhibit depths unsuspected. All the great human farces of love, hate, sacrifice, bitterness, defiance, despair, and sympathy are there unhidden. Many incidents of history are better understood after having read these letters and new lights are shed upon the actors. Augustus Caesar's admonition to the Bachelors of Rome not to neglect the Virgins of Rome shows the wise sovereign whose words bear more than a casual import for modern peoples. Napoleon, the conqueror, appears in much less triumphant guise in his appeal to Josephine. The love of the poet Longfellow for little children, the friendship of Huxley for Charles Darwin in the uncertain period when the theory of evolution was first launched, and the tender sympathy of the great Lincoln for the bereaved mother are among the examples of great human demonstrations. Emotions unchecked but dignified, sentiments simply expressed but freighted with significance for those who are later to play their roles on the stage of life. The historical note preceding each letter is of especial interest for it supplies in a clear manner the historical background without which the letter would lose its significance. Not only do these letters recommend themselves for historical reference and as a commentary on human emotions, but also for their literary value. Letter writing is a lost art. Here are models, however, which for their beauty of expression and their dignity can rarely be equalled anywhere.

W. M. P.

Recent Pamphlets Received

The Shanghai Bureau of Inspection and Testing Commercial Commodities has issued an informative booklet on its organization and functions. The Bureau maintains departments for testing raw silk, animals and animal products, cotton, lace and embroidery, etc. and the booklet gives information as to how these various departments operate.

The *Political Science Quarterly* for June, published at Columbia University, New York, contains articles on British Party Organization, State Pensions and Old Age Dependency in Great Britain, Agricultural Policy of France, etc.

The Eastern Oppressed Peoples' Association, whose headquarters are at Nanking, continues to publish a bi-weekly magazine entitled, *Ghadar Dhandora*, in English and Chinese. An article signed "Pagal" reviews the history of Harbant Singh, who murdered a fellow countryman April 6, 1927, and was hanged in Shanghai June 18, 1927.

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IN THE FIELD OF NATIONAL RECONSTRUCTION

(Continued from page 301)

ese officials and merchants, including Mr. Chang Tze-lien, the organizer of the exhibition.

In an address of welcome to the visitors Mr. Chang explained that the exhibition was the first effort of its kind to promote the sale of Chinese merchandise. He expressed gratification at the interest shown by the visitors in the exhibits and the hearty response to the efforts of the organizers.

Dr. H. H. Kung, Minister of Commerce, Industry and Labor, in a speech stressed the necessity of all Chinese helping in the work of promoting the sale of China's products. One of the chief reasons for China's impoverishment, he said, was the scant attention which has hitherto been paid to the development of Chinese industries. Mr. Chu, representative of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai, expressed himself likewise.

Kwangtung May Launch Huge Building Program Soon

The Kwangtung Provincial Government may proceed with gigantic reconstruction works after the withdrawal from the province of the 60th and 61st Nationalist divisions for Nanking, which will save the Canton Treasury of over a million dollars a month, according to the *South China Morning Post*. A semi-official report states that the Canton treasury has been greatly relieved by the cessation of military operation in Hunan and the departure of the divisions for North China.

The report adds that there is a fair prospect of the National Government consenting to pay for the maintenance of the 60th and 61st divisions once they are engaged along the Tientsin-Pukow Railway. Formerly, the Canton Government had to pay for military purposes from $4,000,000 to $4,500,000 a month, which constitutes about four-fifths of the revenues of Kwangtung. The departure of the 13,000 soldiers belonging to the two divisions will save the Government a huge sum which will be devoted to the construction of public buildings and roads. It should be noted, however, that the reconstruction works can only be proceeded with if civil strife with Kwangsi ceases.

Chinese Coal Dealers Ask for Relief from Government

To relieve the deplorable condition of the native coal trade, promote consumption, and enable dealers to compete better with foreign producers, Chinese coal producers and merchants have organized a National Coal Producers' and Dealers Association which was formally inaugurated in Nanking on July 19. An executive committee of 15 members and a supervisory committee of seven members has been elected.

A petition for Government relief has been submitted by the new Association to the State Council requesting a reduction by the Ministry of Finance of the tax on native coals, if possible, total exemption; the complete abrogation of all miscellaneous levies; the promotion and strict enforcement of the consumption of native coal by factories and Government communication enterprises; and the allocation of sufficient freight cars and a substantial reduction in railway rates.

In connection with the Fushun coal mines in Liaoning province which are now supplying most of the coal for use of factories, ships and railways, especially in Shanghai and Hankow, the petition states that the total quantity of Fushun coal imported annually has reached the startling figure of more than 7,000,000 tons. "Furthermore," the petition continues, "Fushun coal pays only half the Customs duty, while native coal in addition to high transportation charges and interrupted communications, is subject to all sorts of exorbitant taxes, which paralyze the whole market."

Wusih Chosen as Experimental District For Labor Health Service

In view of the proximity of the city of Wusih to the capital, its many modern factories and large labor population, which rank it as one of the most important industrial centres of Kiangsu Province and, perhaps, the whole country, it has been chosen jointly by the Ministry of Public Health and the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor as the first "experimental district" for the introduction of a modern health service for workers.

A Committee for Labor Hygiene has been organized by the two Ministries to study the hitherto neglected problem of sanitation among the laboring classes and it has been decided to start its working program at Wusih.

The experimental district was formally inaugurated on July 19 in the presence of Dr. J. H. Liu, Minister of Public Health, Yen Chwang, Counsellor of the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor, representing Minister H. H. Kung, a number of other officials from the two Ministries and a large gathering of local officials and leading industrial and business men.

Addressing the meeting, Counsellor Yen pointed out that the promotion of labor hygiene will undoubtedly promote the physical health of the workers, which in turn, will increase their efficiency and productivity. The factories will earn the gratitude of their employees if their personal welfare is promoted. Closer relations and a more friendly attitude between capital and labor will develop and help to eliminate unnecessary conflicts.

Draft Law Governing Famine Relief Before Legislative Yuan

Legislation authorizing the accumulation of a $50,000,000 fund by the Central Government and $5,000,000 by each of the provincial governments for the specific purpose of famine relief is now under consideration, according to a *Kuo Min* news agency dispatch from Nanking on July 19.

The draft of a new "Law governing the reserve fund for famine relief" prepared by the Legislative Yuan has been under joint investigation by the Legislation and Finance Committees of the Yuan. Subject to certain modifications, the investigating committees have approved the draft law which is now submitted to the Legislative Yuan for adoption.

At the first meeting of the Standing Committee of the National Famine Relief Committee last year, a resolution was adopted to petition the State Council to set aside, beginning from 1930 $5,000,000 annually for the creation of a special fund for famine relief. A set of draft regulations governing the special fund for famine relief was formulated and submitted to the State Council and Legislative Yuan for consideration. After various proposals were put forward and investigated, it was finally decided to draft a law on the general lines now made public. The draft consists of 15 articles the chief features of which are.

Amount and Source

The Central and provincial governments will set aside every year out of their annual budgets a fixed percentage as reserve fund for famine relief until the sum aggregates to $50,000,000 for the Central Government and $5,000,000 for each of the provincial governments. Municipalities and hsiens (districts) will be divided into three classes: the minimum reserve fund to be created by those coming under Class "A" will be $600,000; for Class "B" $400,000; and for Class "C" $200.000, to be made up either by (a) stocks of grains and cereals and cash balances on hand at the public granaries, if any; (b) local revenues; (c) private contributions; and (d) two percent surtax on local taxes until the quota specified for each is fulfilled.

The custody of the reserve fund will be entrusted to commissions. For the Central Government, the commission will consist of five members to be appointed by the State Council with the Ministers of Finance and Interior as ex-officio members. For provincial governments, five members to be appointed by the Executive Yuan with the provincial commissioners of finance and civil affairs as ex-officio members. For Municipal or hsien governments, five members to be appointed by the provincial government with the Municipal Commissioner of finance and the mayor, or the hsien commissioner of finance and magistrate as ex-officio members.

The reserve fund shall be disbursed exclusively for famine relief. Whenever necessary, adequate sums will be appropriated to relieve the refugees by providing them with employment on public reconstruction works.

In Case of Deficits

Deficits in the municipal or district funds in meeting the needs of relief will be made up by appropriations from the provincial fund; which, in turn, in case of deficiency will be made up by sums from the central fund.

The reserve funds may be invested in national or other adequately secured bonds, but the total investments shall in no case be allowed to exceed one-third of the specified quota; deposited in banks; used in extending short-term loans to reliable public organizations and private concerns; for the purchase of necessary relief articles and lastly may be used for the establishment of "Cheap rice selling depots."

All incomes from investments and loans will be added to the reserve fund; but losses are to be made up so as to maintain the legal minimum.

China's Economic Relations With America

BY FANG FU-AN 房福安

The political relations between China and the United States of America have been continually friendly. This has also been true of the economic relations. A general review of the trade condition between the United States and China shows the importance of the trade between them. Unlike the other countries, America made no political loans to China, but expended large sums for missionary, educational, and philanthropic works. America was also the first country to return the Boxer Indemnity. It was used for the erection of the famous Tsing Hua College, and thus paved the way for mutual understanding and led the other countries to follow suit. In this article, statistics of investments and trade will be dealt with in order to show the extent of the economic relations between these two nations.

China's Trade with the U. S. A.

The position of American trade with China in comparison with other countries both in export and import ranks second, next only to that of Japan. The following tables show the value of imports and exports in the last ten years:

The Value of Imports for the Last Ten Years

Countries	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	Total
Great Britain	64,292,239	131,719,952	149,935,615	145,292,550	120,397,229	126,011,025	93,137,777	116,269,419	75,072,394	113,756,588	1,135,884,788
Norway	314,068	1,645,937	379,831	1,320,091	2,027,969	1,875,027	3,408,360	2,537,876	4,736,943	7,890,896	26,136,998
Sweden	572,929	2,778,294	2,399,049	2,531,716	2,213,289	2,956,216	2,391,840	3,474,034	2,866,691	3,065,962	25,350,020
Denmark	183,584	283,963	1,696,901	1,727,772	1,115,286	408,570	365,878	305,189	177,517	268,547	6,533,207
Germany	368	5,417,744	13,348,856	24,744,130	32,456,067	38,687.635	32,510,643	45,677,616	39,354,364	55,696,970	287,894,393
Netherlands	111,030	3,757,383	4,505,219	7,628,252	3,908,222	20,459,876	11,075,242	10,778,903	9,003,330	11,405,007	82,632,464
Belgium	228,761	4,969,994	10,640,778	11,152,498	10,878,750	18,278,315	10,785,987	14,365,472	11,993,637	16,769,044	110,063,236
France	3,375,809	4,878,519	9,639,138	4,555,510	7,548,654	10,560,018	12,438,967	17,016,273	14,700,093	21,579,338	106,292,319
Spain (including Gibraltar)	3,205	18,940	5,183	5,081	29,398	32,169	142,197	98,629	2,108	12,556	349,466
Portugal	479	1,020	13,637	6,124	4,293	7,018	3,341	5,810	52,236	54,365	148,323
Switzerland	15,838	3,481,930	1,540,967	2,300,233	3,544,499	3,543,838	2,198,825	2,505,882	1,695,288	3,113,842	23,941,142
Italy	991,556	341,934	1,264,733	2,318,579	3,735,472	6,272,861	6,075,798	9,150,448	11,723,651	16,112,968	57,988,000
Austria & Hungary	281,937	34,720	71,954	99,486	364,845	85,524	41,351	84,185	468,682	1,532,684	
Russia, European ports	13,199	238	34,810	165,682	88,310	73,615	84,210	36,192	4,775	501,031	
Other European Countries					123,344	84,223	807,676	1,180,555	4,323,749	6,519,547	
Ttl. value of European Countries	70,103,065	159,577,785	195,404,627	203,689,300	188,124,296	229,669,067	174,778,217	223,118,788	172,679,184	254,523,289	1,871,667,618
Japan (including Formose)	246,940,997	229,135,866	210,559,237	231,428,885	211,024,297	234,761,683	299,755,611	336,909,441	293,793,760	319,293,439	2,613,403,396
U.S.A. (including Hawaii)	110,236,706	143,198,962	175,789,652	169,004,534	154,447,651	190,956,942	142,513,422	187,647,086	166,793,690	205,541,351	1,646,129,996

NOTE: The above figures do not include the indirect trade passing thro the port of Hongkong for which origin is not given in the Customs reports.

The Value of the Exports for the Last Ten Years

Countries	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	Total
Great Britain	57,186,242	45,804,536	30,913,956	38,507,874	43,207,130	50,250,851	47,643,185	55,835,783	57,991,169	61,063,733	488,404,450
Norway	182,275	403,700	20,098	38,093	36,934	46,903	33,937	433,884	87,566	196,680	1,480,070
Sweden	1,488,848	612,561	884,243	560,071	286,767	496,032	534,499	676,159	574,935	494,356	6,608,471
Denmark	3,211,178	5,003,622	779,590	1,438,507	1,507,568	1,038,565	607,774	1,330,640	725,279	1,402,775	17,055,417
Germany	163,866	1,761,303	6,773,917	9,804,806	11,914,718	15,949,007	16,427,493	17,760,394	20,354,535	22,824.561	123,734,600
Netherlands	1,758,575	10,565,127	7,396,025	5,727,834	8,511,043	13,500,888	10,754,556	17,804,496	26,759.678	24,659,106	127,437.328
Belgium	3,987,212	3,272,887	1,439,072	2,349,443	2,753,157	3,420,202	3,905,179	3,596,057	5,586,989	3,693,157	34,003,355
France	34,285,989	21,016,444	23,945,151	40,755,834	39,577,659	45,096,158	66,077,303	68,146,142	51,437,396	72,040,693	462,378,770
Spain (including Gibraltar)	1,495	45,174	91,278	993,408	1,378,117	2,755,977	2,987,919	1,583,285	853,912	864,016	11,354,581
Portugal				6,567	11,402		3,211	2,302	326	12,104	35,912
Switzerland	11,138	60,980	13,955	73,383	7,840	60,225	33,159	821,412	77,102	116,954	1,276,148
Italy	5,144,292	5,518,398	4,131,006	6,050,185	9,467,800	8,948,169	9,902,898	13,265,660	9,494,292	15,084,552	87,007,252
Austria & Hungary	1,031,736	2,081,605	25,413	6,242	120,845	87,525	21,656	24,516	73,804	20,237	3,493,579
Russia, European ports	34,413	4,610	206,459	675	8,699	7,823	332,263	1,382,707	3,066,792	71,446	5,115,887
Other European Countries						47,216	44,856	34,247	66,860	191,093	384,272
Ttl. value of European Countries	108,497,259	96,150,947	76,620,082	106,112,922	118,789,679	141,705,541	159,309,888	182,697,684	177,150,635	202,735,464	1,369,770,101

Japan (including Formosa)										
195,006,032	141,927,902	172,110,728	159,754,351	198,517,346	201,175,926	186,337,037	211,740,889	208,838,810	228,602,453	1,904,011,474
U.S.A. (including Hawaii)										
101,118,677	67,111,451	89,541,816	97,579,046	126,803,772	100,754,411	143,153,127	150,113,103	121,752,658	127,204,573	1,125,132,634

NOTE: The above figures do not include the indirect trade passing through the port of Hongkong, for which destinations are not given in the Customs reports.

China's foreign trade began with the ascendancy of the Portuguese. From 1842 down to the Great War, British trade supremacy in China was undisputed. Since the war, however including 50% of Hongkong trade excepting in 1921, 22, 23, 24 the British have been forced to yield the first position to the Japanese, and the United States of America has also come to the fore as the next strongest competitor to Great Britain. So, the foreign trade of China has become triangular in character. As shown in the foregoing tables, the value of both exports and imports of the U. S. A. with China are a little less than that of Europe combined, being Tls. 205,541,351 to Tls. 254,523,289 in import and 127,204,573 to 202,735,464 in export in 1928. It is because of the situation that these figures disclose that there has been much propaganda from certain sources that Japan and the U. S. A. have much friction in the development of the great potential markets of China. There is no doubt that the supremacy of Japanese trade in China is because of her geographical advantages, that of Britain, to her imperialist aggression; and that of the U. S. A., to mutual friendship. It is certainly wise to depend on friendship for the development of any political or economic relations.

Business Investments and Others

In the *Far Eastern Review* of June, 1928 (page 250), an estimate of American investments in China was given. We reproduce in the following:

"Of Chinese government bonds and other securities American investors hold approximately $20,000,000 worth. Of Railway bonds and similar securities about $18,000,000 is held in the U. S. American manufacturers have extended long-term credits to Chinese enterprises and the amount of these outstanding is another $10,000,000. Banks, trading concerns and others have an investment in lands, building and equipment in China running close to $30,000,000. There is, therefore, a total of some $70,000,000 of American money in business investments in China.

"This is exclusive of another sum that has been invested by another American interest in China. It is difficult to get reliable figures on the amount of money that is now represented in the missions, hospitals, schools and other religious organizations in China. But the sum total would run close to the $70,000,000 of American business if it did not exceed it. This money which has been contributed by thousands of people all over the United States has a grip on the imagination of the American people far greater than many times the amount invested in business ventures could have. It has also a stronghold on the imagination of the Chinese. And the amount devoted to elemosynary purposes grows every year with little regard for the ups and downs of Chinese commerce or Chinese politics."

The *Far Eastern Review* in its issue of January, 1930, gives another estimate that is worth while quoting: "There are several estimates of American investments in China. Professor Remer places the missionary investment at $50,000,000 with an annual expenditure for upkeep of $10,000,000 including the Rockefeller Institute. These figures seem to be incomplete and we are inclined to set them at $15,000,000. The American commercial stake is placed at $100,000,000, to which must be added the $50,000,000 invested in the Shanghai Power Plant. This makes a total of $200,000,000."

The following table shows the investments of Great Britain, Japan and America:

Great Britain	G$1,750,000,000
Japan	G$1,400,000,000
America	G$ 200,000,000

The above figures show that British investments in China are eight times and the Japanese seven times greater than the American. However, it is equally important to note the point that most of the British and Japanese investments are in the form of political loans to the Chinese government, which in one way or another have helped the different militarists of China to continue their civil struggles and made China what she is today. As regards the American investments, $50,000,000 are spent for educational, and famine relief works with another annual upkeep of $15,000,000. This will certainly pave the way for economic development between these two nations. It may not be too much for us to hope that China and the United States will cooperate to an even greater extent in their future economic developments.

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Banditry on the Decline in Southern Provinces

No banditry of a very serious nature was reported during the week and no foreign lives were reported lost through the depredations of bandits. Efforts to bring the bandit gangs under control in the provinces south of the Yangtze have seemingly succeeded to a great extent and under the direction of bandit suppression chiefs appointed by the Government the work is going ahead satisfactorily.

The fact that the National Government was able to start the evacuation of 10 divisions from the southern provinces, as reported in a *Reuter* dispatch from Nanking on July 20, gives rise to the belief that banditry in those provinces has been for the most part broken. The dispatch further states that in the recent campaigns in Hunan against the Ironsides and Kwangsi rebels, these forces were so badly broken that they will never be the powerful fighting units that they were before.

A Hongkong dispatch on July 21 stated that a campaign is under way in Kwangtung to exterminate pirate and robber gangs in the West River districts. A Government regiment came to grips with a well-armed force of bandits about 40 miles south of Canton and inflicted a severe defeat.

A province-wide suppression campaign has been started in Kiangsi to suppress bandit gangs, according to a *Kuo Min* report on July 21. The province has been divided into 15 pacification districts. Two Government divisions and two battalions have been scattered at central points in the province and charged with the responsibility of exterminating the outlaws.

An interprovincial bandit suppression system has been worked out between the provinces of Hunan, Hupeh and Kiangsi which is expected to be very effective in rounding up outlaw gangs there. The whole scheme has been entrusted to General Ho Chien, chairman of the Hunan Provincial Government and concurrently commander of the 4th Route Army. Gen. Wei Su-chung, commander of the Dare-to-Die Corps, has been promoted to commander of the 15th Division and will leave Changsha immediately to assume control of the Hunan expeditionary units.

A report from Chunmeihochen, Anhwei, one of the most prosperous towns of the province, stated that on the night of July 20 a horde of 200 bandits invaded the town and looted after which they burned the entire town. The loss was estimated at $300,000. Several wealthy merchants were carried away for ransom. The town of Tsaochwangchen, Chekiang on the outskirts of Kashing, was looted the same night. The loss is estimated at $35,000.

According to a *Reuter* report from Hankow several Jardine and Butterfield & Swire boats were fired on the latter part of last week, but no damage was done.

The *North-China Daily News* reported on July 23 that R. Gregg, a British employee of the Standard Oil Company, was held up by bandits along the northeast corner of Taihu Lake while travelling in a launch between Shanghai and Soochow. He was held for two hours after being robbed of all his belongings and was roughly handled. His staff was also robbed.

It was reported from Soochow on July 21 that the American Consul, J. J. Muccio and the British Consul, A. J. Martin left on July 18 for Yenpingfu, 100 miles up the Min River, to rescue several British and American missionaries marooned in the area controlled by General Lu Hsing-pang, the rebel leader menacing Foochow. The Consuls were promised safe conduct through the fighting lines of both parties, their launch flying the flags of their respective countries. A later telegram stated that they had arrived at their destination and were being treated with every courtesy. It is expected that they would effect the rescue of the missionaries with little trouble. They were also expected to make an effort to get in touch with Miss E. Nettleton and Miss Harrison of the Church Missionary Society, who were captured by bandits early in the month while travelling between Chungan and Kienningfu, northern Fukien. A letter signed by Miss Harrison, but dicated by her captors, was recently received in which the bandits demanded that $100,000 be sent to the Communist government of the district within a month or they would both be shot.

A *Reuter* dispatch from Nanking on July 21 stated that word had been received from Washington that the State Department was anxious regarding six Americans in the beseiged city of Pochow, North Anhwei. The city is in the hands of Gen. Sun Tien-ying, whose troops have a bad reputation and has been bombarded by Government forces for two months. These persons are said to be Mr and Mrs. G. W. Strother and two children, Dr. Mary L. King, Miss Olive Riddell and Miss Clifford Barratt. They are members of the Foreign Missionary Board of the Southern Baptist Convention.

The last heard of them was on May 13 when a Chinese succeeded in getting through Gen. Sun's lines. Since then nothing has been heard although repeated efforts have been made by U. S. Consular officials to get in touch with them. One suggestion has been made that a Consular official go to Pengpu and from there to Pochow and try to get through the lines. Another plan is that the American Legation at Peiping should negotiate with the Northern Coalition and request the Shansi authorities to arrange with Gen. Sun for their release. No definite plan of action has yet materialized.

The New Missionary Question

(The following letter, which appeared in "The Christian Century" (Chicago) on June 25, was inspired by an article entitled, 'Can Christian Missions Be Saved?' which appeared in "The Christian Century" on March12 and was referred to editorially in The Review on May 10. A further article on the subject, also reproduced from "The Century," appeared in these columns on July 12)

EDITOR, THE CHRISTIAN CENTURY:

Sir:—The Christian Century of March 12 asked the question, "Can Christian Missions Be Saved? " In the same issue, Kagawa of Japan is quoted, "When we have a million souls, we can do without the missionaries. . . , We must have a million souls for Christ—soon."

The orient is on the march. No longer is the white man given first place at feasts, in shops or in offices. In a queue at the postoffice he must wait his turn. A professorship in a Christian college in China is vacant. An American young woman with an M. A. degree from the west, with no knowledge of language or customs is one applicant. A Chinese young woman with an M. A. from the same university in the west, with a knowledge of language and customs and a feeling of identity with her own people is also ready for the task. Both will make mistakes; but the Chinese people will understand better the mistakes of the Chinese young woman. Both wish the same salary. Both are earnest Christians. To whom shall the professorship be offered? As a large proportion of the missionaries in China are in educational work, this question is a vital one. Leadership is in the hands of China's youth. They have the right to find their own way.

For a time westerners may be needed to fill places for which no Chinese leaders are prepared. For some years money will be needed. Much important work would crash if the Christians of the west would relinquish suddenly the support of the institutions which they have built up. In evangelism and in medicine the same trend is evident. The day of complete self-determination has dawned; soon will come the day of complete self-support. A new era in Christian missions is upon us. If the Christian church in the west is to hold the fellowship of the Christian church in the east, these things must be recognized. The Christian unity of the world depends upon it.

No longer can we speak of the "fields of foreign missions." These fields are in every land. A Christian professor or a Christian student in an American university may be giving a greater contribution to the Christian movement in China than is the "missionary on the field." The future leaders of China are in the graduate schools of the universities of America and France. Many are in soviet Russia.

On the other hand, Chinese Christians studying or teaching in the west have a message for the people of the west. Many American churches have been stirred by the testimony of ministers from the orient. Thus, Christians of every nation and kindred and people and tongue, Kagawa, Stanley Jones, David Yui, Wang Chih-ping, and a multitude of others must be accounted missionaries, not alone to their own people, but to all people. The question is not, "Can Christian missions be saved?" It is, "Can the world be saved?"

Foochow, China. IDA BELLE LEWIS.

Tientsin Customs Official Charges Bribery Under Old Regime

Charges that cases of bribery have been discovered from an investigation of the books left in the Tientsin Customs by the regime of Col. Hayley Bell were brought by Pan Lien-yu, Deputy Commissioner of the Tientsin Customs recently appointed by Gen. Yen Hsi-shan, in an interview, recently appearing in the Chinese newspaper *Ta Rung Pao*, Tientsin, on July 14 and reprinted in the *North China Star*. Four or five foreigners and several Chinese, Mr. Pan declared, were implicated in the irregularities.

"As a result of these irregularities the Customs revenue suffered considerable loss," Mr. Pan said. "I do not consider the time opportune to disclose all the details, but can assure you that the cases are now under investigation. From evidence so far gathered, we are in a position to say that criminal charges of accepting bribes have been established definitely." Mr. Pan declared that the fraud consisted of undervaluation. In several cases, he said, foreign firms shipped high-priced cloth to Tientsin, Ad valorem duty should have been levied on their wholesale market value, but by some secret agreement between the shipping concerns and foreign staff members the duties levied were placed at the lowest level. Since the discovery, these vessels, he stated, had not called at Tientsin for fear of being detained and the managers of some ten importing firms closely involved were in hiding.

The deputy commissioner said that when the present regime took over there were found papers piled up for weeks whereas now all papers had to be cleared immediately. He said that with a staff of 200 the Customs was being run as efficiently as with the former staff of 400. The Customs receipts usually exceeded Tls. 40,000 a day, but had been as high as Tls. 170,000.

On July 13, according to the *North China Star*, the Commissioner of Customs at Tientsin issued a statement in which he said that the first transfer of the foreign revenue to Shanghai was made since the new administration assumed office. Hongping Tls. 320,929.71, representing the foreign revenue from June 17 to July 5, was telegraphed to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank and placed to the credit of the Inspector General of the Customs Foreign Revenue Account. From that date onward the revenue would be telegraphed at the closing hour every Saturday.

Train Wrecked on C. E. R. South of Harbin

A train wreck, the worst in the history of the Chinese Eastern Railway, occurred at the small station Wukia, some 40 kilometers from Harbin on the line that connects with Changchun, July 19. The train was No. 3, which left Harbin for Changchun at 10:45 on the evening of July 18.

The engine, baggage car and first-class sleeping car just managed to cross the bridge across the little Taitsikou, but the remainder of the train tore itself loose and rolled down the embankment. The second-class sleeper rolled down the slope and landed on its side, but the third-class car rolled entirely over and landed upside down, minus its wheels. One car was broken entirely in two and the fore-part buried in the swamp, the other end remaining hanging above the bridge. All the other cars were smashed into each other and telescoped, the last car, the only one out of fourteen that remained on the rails.

The Chinese authorities claim that the tracks of the C. E. R. for a distance of 160 meters had been damaged by the removal of all bolts and spikes.

Direct traffic was restored July 22 between Harbin and Changchun. Work is still proceeding on the removal of the wreckage. A hospital train from Harbin carried away several passengers who had received serious injuries, among the injured being a Russian woman, the mother of an employe of the C. E. R. and two Russian conductors, There also were several Chinese, some of them seriously injured, although most of the Chinese passengers received light injuries.

The catastrophe created a great sensation in Harbin, due to the fact that rumors have been in circlation for the past three weeks that the Reds would resume their activities and organize strikes because of hitches which had developed in the C. E. R. Conference in Moscow.

China Merchants' Manager Shot Dead Outside His Office

T. C. Chao, general manager of the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Co., 9 The Bund, Shanghai, was shot by a thug who was laying in wait outside the offices of the Company, on the morning of July 24. Mr. Chao died the same evening at the Red Cross Hospital. The bullet lodged between two ribs and death was due to internal bleeding. The man who committed the crime, together with an assistant, escaped, after concealing his pistol in his clothing. Mr. Chao had just arrived outside his office in an auto, accompamied by his wife. He was 45 years of age and a stanch supporter of Chiang Kai-shek. The assassin, according to eye-witnesses, was a young man of about 24 years of ago, and at the time he committed the deed was wearing a white jacket and white pants.

Mei Lan-fang Returns to Shanghai After Suceessful U. S. Tour

Following his successful tour of the United States during which he played for several weeks in New York, Chicago and west Coast cities, Mei Lan-fang, foremost Chinese actor and brilliant impersonator of female roles, arrived in Shanghai on July 18 on the N. Y. K. motor vessel *Chichibu Maru*. Mr. Mei is remaining in Shanghai for about a week and a half before returning to his home in Peiping.

The actor was met at the dock by a large group of admirers, including Chinese and foreigners of the business, theatrical, official and literary world. On July 19 he was tendered a reception at the Majestic Hotel attended by about 300 distinguished persons. It was sponsored by such persons as: General Hsiung Shih-hui, commander of the Shanghai and Woosung Garrison; Mayor Chang Chung, of Greater Shanghai; Dr. Hu Shih and Yu Ya-ching, Tsuyee Pei, Sinloh Hsu and L. T. Yuan.

Mr. Mei appeared in good health and spirits following his long tour and seemed pleased over the reception which was accorded him in the United States. The actor declared that his principal object in presenting Chinese drama in the large American cities was to create a mutual good will and promote understanding and friendship between China and America. It is also said that the tour was lucrative beyond the expectations of his managers.

Nicholas Roosevelt Is Named Next Vice-Governor of Philippines

Nicholas Roosevelt, student and writer on Far Eastern Affairs, was nominated on July 19 to succeed Eugene A. Gilmore, who resigned some time ago to become dean of the law school of the University of Iowa, according to a *United Press* dispatch from Washington.

The appointment of Mr. Roosevelt was not a popular one among Filipinos owing to his opposition to the independence of the Islands. Filipinos in Washington have been working hard to defeat his appointment, among them being Speaker of the Philippine Legislature, Manuel Roxas; Senator Juan Sumulong and Philippine Resident Commissioners Pedro Guevara and Camilo Osias. They were pushing for the appointment of Arthur F. Fischer, long connected with the public schools of the Islands, in the event that President Hoover decided as he was expected to—that the time had not yet come for the appointment of a Filipino vice-governor.

Mr. Roosevelt made himself particularly plain on the subject of independence of the Philippines during the last regular session of the U.S. Congress when he appeared before congressional committees and vigorously opposed all plans destined to provide for Philippine freedom. In addition to this he has debated frequently in the United States against Filipino freedom and has made radio addresses on the same subject.

The new Vice-Governor is a known admirer of the late Governor-General Wood and for that reason it is believed that he will fit in with harmony into the administration of the present Governor-General Dwight Davis.

The last visit which Mr. Roosevelt made to the Far East was in 1926, when he visited both in the Philippines and China for some time. Since that time he has been editorial writer on the New York *Times*. Among his best known works on the Far East are "The Philippines, a Treasure and a Problem," "The Restless Pacific," "Roosevelt and the Russo-Japanese War" and a recent book dealing with Anglo-American relations in the Pacific.

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From the Chinese Press

News items pertaining to Chinese politics and general affairs appearing under this heading, are taken chiefly from the daily reports of the Kuo Wen (independent) Kuo Min (Nanking official) and from translations of articles and dispatches appearing in the local Chinese press.

Thursday, July 17.—Enforcement of the Fishery Law in the Northeastern Provinces postponed for two years.—Ministry of Communications sets the period between July 20 and August 31 as the period for registration of private radio sets.—The Ministry of Interior issues an order that strict vigilence be maintained in preventing foreigners, or Chinese employed by foreign firms, from taking motion pictures in the interior of China.—The State Council issues an order that provincial and military organs be prohibited from sending students to foreign countries for military training.

Friday, July 18.—Liu Lu-yin, directory of the publicity department of the Central Party Headquarters, characterizes the enlarged plenary session of the Central Executive Committee held at Peiping as a "bit of farce enacted for the entertainment of the people."—The Ministry of Railways orders boards bearing the names of stations on the Shanghai-Nanking line to be written with the simplified phonetic characters.—Payment of the salaries of Government officials serving abroad on a gold basis is postponed temporarily.

Saturday, July 19.—Revised Sino-American aviation contract ratified by the State Council.—Heavy rainfall threatens embankments of the Yellow River in Shantung.—Reports received in Harbin that the Soviets are preparing to develop coal mines and build a railway at Tunging on the Manchurian side of the border.—Heavy concentration starts in Southern Shantung for a drive on Tsinan.

Sunday, July 20.—Owing to the political unrest in Poland, ratification of the Sino-Polish Treaty will not be effected until September.—Dr. C. C. Wu, Chinese Minister to Washington, is appointed as a delegate to the 11th annual assembly of the League of Nations.—Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs Committee meets in Nanking to discuss relief measures for Chinese in Outer Mongolia.—Districts along the Grand Canal adopting measures to prevent inundation following a further rise of three feet.

Monday, July 21.—Wusih is chosen as the first "Experimental District" for the introduction of a modern health service for workers owing to the large number of factories and its proximity to the capital.—The Ministry of Agriculture and Mining has formulated a set of regulations for examination and regulation of food products destined for export or imported from abroad.—The Minister of Communications grants the China Merchants Steam Navigation Co. permission to carry out its retrenchment program.

Tuesday, July 23.—The Ministry of Communications announces that radio telephoto tests will shortly be carried out between China and the United States.—The Ministry of Interior issues an order prohibiting the manipulation of rice prices.—The Ministry of Education orders all local authorities to take immediate steps to prohibit the exhibition of religious books and pictures in mission schools and libraries.—The Executive Yuan officially condemns the practice of giving "cumshaw" to servants and humbler Government officials on festival days proscribed by the Lunar calendar.

Wednesday, July 23—The board of censors to pass on moving pictures for exhibition in Nanking formally inaugurated.—The Executive Yuan grants a three months' extention for the Moscow office of the Chinese delegation to the Sino-Soviet Conference.—Military activities along the Peiping-Hankow Railway revived.—The Executive Yuan approves the proposal of the Minister of Education that no reduction be made in the educational budget for Government universities in North China.

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French Tramway Strike Continues: Skeleton Service Maintained

After more than three weeks of trouble between the French Tramway Co. and their employes the strike last week seemed to be no nearer to an end than during the previous week and only a skeleton service was being maintained. Rumors that the strike may spread to the International Settlement were circulated on July 24.

The strike has now resolved itself into a war to the bitter end between the management of the company and the employes, most of whom have been idle for the better part of a month. The management of the company has definitely announced its intention to refuse the strikers' demands and the latter are making every effort to cripple the service in order to force a settlement. The strikers have made appeals to the local Kuomintang, the Bureau of Public Utilities and other public bodies for support and are now said to be asking the help of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Determined to operate a limited service at all costs the management of the tramways on July 23 placed heavily armed Annamite police as guards on 14 cars running on various routes. Each car was also attended by a motor car containing additional police under the supervision of a foreign officer.

An open clash took place between the French police and several strikers on July 21. Some 300 strikers attacked the offices of the Tramway Employes' Club on Rue Brenier de Montmorand, smashed windows and wrecked the interior. The French police charged the crowd with batons, eventually dispersing them and arresting 26. Several minor casualties were reported on both sides. Following this trouble, the service was suspended all day Monday and on Tuesday nine cars only were run on selected routes, but were withdrawn at nightfall.

Huge Shipment of Opium Landed Near Shanghai

The *North China Daily News* (Shanghai) July 23 reported that a steamer which attracted the attention of the Leagne of Nations when it sailed from a "port in a certain producing country," indentified as Bushire, Persia, had landed its cargo of 2,000 cases (250,000 pounds) of opium among the islands off the mouth of the Yangtze river, not far from Shanghai, several weeks ago.

It is alleged that a party of Chinese, some of whom wore military uniforms, were on hand to receive the cargo when it was landed, a large payment in cash being handed over in exchange.

The vessel is stated to have left the Persian Gulf in May and in due course arrived off Saigon, where she evidently received instructions as to the disposal of her cargo. The vessel later touched at Keelung and Tsingtao and eventually called at Shanghai with, of course, no trace of any contraband on board.

Upton Close Brings Large Tourist Party to Far East

A party of 92 students, educators, teachers and tourists, which is being conducted by Joseph Washington Hall (Upton Close), arrived in Japan by the *Arabia Maru* last week and will later make a tour of China. Accompanying the party is Dr. Henry Hadley, famous conductor of the Manhattan Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Hadley is accompanied by his wife, *nee* Inez Barbour, noted singer, and Madame Edna de Lima, noted lyric soprano. During over 5 years Dr. Hadley has been conductor of the Boston Orchestra, and other noted orchestras in New York, San Francisco, Chicago and Buenos Aires. Upon his return from his tour of western Japan and China about the middle of September, he will conduct the New Symphony Orchestra at the Nihon Seinen Kaikan in three concerts.

Mrs. Hadley, a noted soprano, has appeared in famous operas during the past ten years in New York, London and Paris. Madame de Lima is a well-known opera singer in New York.

Arrangements are being made to have Dr. Hadley give a concert in Shanghai.

This is the fourth party of a similar nature that Mr. Close has conducted to the Far East. Some of the party are returning to the United States via Siberia. The others will return towards the end August by the *Arizona Maru*.

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National City Co. Gold Bond Quotations Received From Head Office

July 24, 1930.

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The National City Bank of New York	Stock	139	—
Argentine Government	6 % May 1, 1960	99	6.07
U. S. of Brazil	6½% Oct. 15, 1957	76½	8.79
Chicago Rapid Transit Co.	6½% July 1, 1944	94	7.19
Republic of Costa Rica (Pac. Rwy.)	7½ Sept. 1, 1949	95	8.02
German Central Bank for Agriculture	6 % Oct. 15, 1960	84¼	7.25
Kingdom of Italy	7 % Dec. 1, 1951	98¾	7.11
Japanese Government	6½% Feb. 1, 1954	105⅜	6.07
Lautaro Nitrate Co., Ltd., Conv.	6 % July 1, 1954	74¼	8,54
National Hotel of Cuba, Income Debs.	6 % Sept. 1, 1959	80	7.74
Norwegian Hydro-Elec. Nitrogen Corp.	5½% Nov. 1, 1957	93¼	6.01
Northern Ohio Power & Light, Co.	6½% Jan. 1, 1941	100	6.50
Republic of Peru	6 % Dec. 1, 1960	71¼	8.71
State of Tennessee Central Rwy.	6 % April 1, 1947	96¼	6.36
Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	Common Stock	50⅜	—
Beaux-Arts Apartments Inc. $6 1st. Pfd. Stock &	Common Stock	92 per unit	
Belgian National way. Pcptg. Pfd. Stock	6 % (Amn. Shares)	81¼	7.39
Cannon Mills Co.	Common Stock	23¼	—
General Italian Edison Electric Corp.	Common (Amn. Shares)	36⅜	—
General Mills, Inc.	Common Stock	44½	—
General Motor Corp.	Common Stock	45¾	—
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.	Common Stock	76¼	—
Standard Oil Co. of New York	Common Stock	32⅞	—
United Aircraft & Transport Corp.	Common Stock	60	—
United States Steel Corp.	Common Stock	167⅛	—
Pennsylvania - Dixde Cement	$7 Cum. Pfd. Stock	41½	—
Cuban Dominican Sugar	7½% Nov. 1, 1944	23½	—
State of Minas Geraes Series A	6½% Sept. 1, 1959	74	9.05
Rhine Westphalia Electric Power Corp.	6 % April 1, 1955	90½	6.86
Republic of Chile	6 % July 1, 1963	90	6.76
American I.G. Chemical Corp. Conv. Debs.	5½% May 1, 1949	105	5.09
Ilseder Steel Corp.	6 % Aug. 1, 1948	87½	7.26
Saxon Public Works	6½% May 1, 1951	89⅝	7.49
Republic of Finland	5½% Feb. 1, 1958	85⅞	6.62
German General Electric	6 % May 1, 1948	96	6.36
Pennsylvania Dock & Warehouse C.	6 % Aug. 1, 1949	94½	6.51

QUOTATIONS RECEIVED FROM LONDON OFFICE

Republic of China Gold Loan	5 % 1925	61¼	—
Chinese Govt. Re-org. (£) Loan Stamped	5 % 1913-60	56½	—
Chinese Govt. Re-org. (£) Loan Unstamped	5 % 1913-60	54½	—
Chinese Govt. (Crisp Loan)	5 % 1912	36½	—
Shanghai Nanking Railway	5 % 1904/08	46½	—
Shanghai Hangchow Ningpo Railway	5 % 1908/38	69½	—
Hukuang Railway	5 % 1911/1951	25	—
Tientsin Pukow Railway	5 % 1908/06	25	—

NOTE: The above quotations are received by cable, and whilst believed to be correct, are not guaranteed.

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Exchange Circular for week ending Wednesday, 23rd July, 1930.

This has been another quiet week, with very little business fixed by merchants Variations in rates have been narrow. It may be observed that when silver reaches the neighborhood of 16 7/8d. that invariably there has been resistance to a lower level.

The smuggling of Gold out of this country has been practised to such an extent that the Government has been compelled to issue further orders. This week has seen the detection and confiscation of quite a considerable parcel.

Silver:—opened on the 17th inst. at 15 1/16d. for spot and 15 1/16d. forward, and closes to-day at 16d. and 15 7/8d. respectively. Foreign advices have reported a dull lifeless market, with no special feature.

Exchange:—The official rate for T/T on London on the 17th inst. was 1/5 7/8d., changed to 1/6d. on the 21st inst. where it now remains. On the 17th inst. was quiet and steady at 1/6d. and G. $36 1/2 for T/T on London and New York, 4 m/s credits at 1/6 1/32d. and G. $37 1/8, Yen Cross rate 49 3/8, Yen 135 5/8, Gold Bars at about 606/603. At the close of the day T/T became 1/16th. and 1/8th. better. On the 18th sellers predominated and 1/6 1/8d. and G. $36 3/4 were obtainable, other rates in proportion. Next day, Saturday, after a steady beginning sellers again were more active, and at closing 1/6 5/16d for near, 1/6 1/2d. August, and 1/6 6/16d. September was going for T/T on London, with G. $ at 36 7/8, the Gold Bar having declined to 597 1/2.

On the 21st inst. and 22nd inst. our market has been lifeless and a minimum of business negotiated with no change in rates whatever.

This morning a firmer tone developed, and some business was done. At closing at noon we quote as follows:—T/T on London 1/6 3/16d., T/T on New York 36 7/8, 4 m/s Credits 1/6 3/16d and G. $37 3/8, Yen 133 1/2, Gold Bars 593.

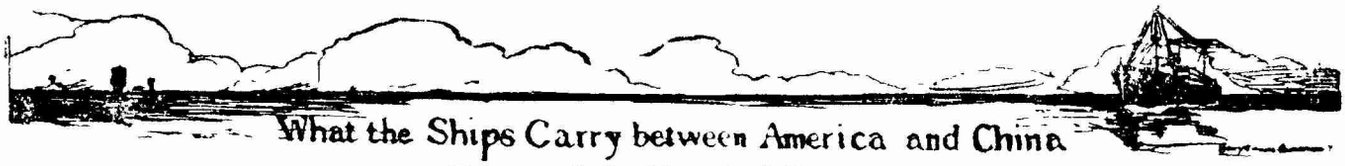
Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver.....Tls. 110,469,000 an increase of Tls 1,230,000
Chinese and Mexican Dollars ..... $ 152,210,000 a decrease of $ 1,970,000
Estimated value Tls. 220,060,000 as against Tls. 182,254,000 held at this time last year.

	Average rates for June	Thursday July 17	Friday July 18	Saturday July 19	Monday July 21	Tuesday July 22	Weed. July 23
Bank's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T on London	1/5.951	1/5 7/8	1/5 7/8	1/5 7/8	1/6	1/6	1/6
D/Dfts ,,	—	1/5 7/8	1/5 7/8	1/5 7/8	1/6	1/6	1/6
4 m/s ,,	—	1/6 1/16	1/6 1/16	1/6 1/16	1/6 3/16	1/6 3/16	1/6 3/16
T/T India	100,587	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¾	100¾	100¾
T/T France	925,565	920	920	920	927	927	927
T/T On N.Y.	37,141	36¼	36¼	36¼	36½	36½	36½
Demand		36¼	36¼	36¼	36½	36½	36½
T/T Hamburg R. M.		151½	151½	151½	154	153	153
T/T H'kong	84.326	85nom.	85nom.	85nom.	85¼nom	85¼nom	85¼nom.
T/T Japan	136.679	136¼	136¼	136¼	135¼	135¼	135¼
T/T Batavia	90.674	90	90	90	90½	90½	90¼
T/T Straits	155 087	155½	155½	155½	154½	154½	154½
Bk's buying rates							
4 m/s B/L. Cred. D/A	1/6.962	1/6 7/8	1/6 7/8	1/6 7/8	1/7	1/7	1/7
4 m/s ,, D/P	—	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7 1/8	1/7 1/8	1/7 1/8
6 m/s ,, B/L Cred D/A	1/7.212	1/7 1/8	1/7 1/8	1/7 1/8	1/7¼	1/7¼	1/7¼
4 m/s B/F Cred D/A or D/P	987.609	980	980	980	980	980	980
4 m/s N.Y.Lc.	38.098	38	38	38	38¼	38¼	38¼
4 m/s ,, Doc	—	38½	38½	38½	38¾	38¾	38¾

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling.	July 17	July 18	July 19	July 21	July 22	July 23
Bullion.						
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence	15 15/16	16	15 7/8	15 7/8	15 15/16	16
**New York Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G.$.34	G.$ 34 1/4	G.$ 34 1/8	G.$.34 1/4	G.$.34 1/4	G.$.34 3/8
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch)	Tls. 603.20	Tls. 603.20	Tls. 596.20	Tls. 597.40	Tls. 594.00	Tls 593 .0
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (Canton) 999 touch)	112.50	112.50	112.50	112.50	112.50	112.50
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	72.95	72.9625	72 9125	72 90	72.95	72.875
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call money)	2%	1%	1%	1 1/2%	1%	1%
*Closing Price in London for Previous day						
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day						

Bank of England rate of discount	3%	London on Paris	T/T 121.66
Bank of France rate of discount	2½%	New York on London	T/T 486 11/16
London open Market of Dis. 3 m/s	2½%	Bombay on London	T/T 1/5 25/32
,, 4 ,,	2 9/16%	Hongkong on London	T/T 1/3 1/8
,, 6 ,,	2¾%	Kobe on London	T/T 2/0 11/32



What the Ships Carry between America and China

Return of the Shanghai Customs

Pls—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs. Pieces; Mille—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls.

TENYO MARU, May 26.
(Agents: Nippon Yusen Kaisha.)
From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw	Bls.	400
Sugar, Cube	Pls.	1,398
Cigarettes	,,	14
Lemons, Fresh	Mille	2,550
Treasure:	,,	30
Silver Bars	GUnits	266,160

PRESIDENT HARRISON, May 27.
(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)
From U. S. of America

Cotton Shirtings, Corded	Pcs.	359
Machines, Adding	,,	3
Machines, Knitting	,,	1
Motor-trucks	,,	8
Typewriters	,,	5
Cotton Thread, Embroidery	Pls.	56
Cotton, Yarn, Grey, Counts above 45	,,	23
Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized: Pipe Fittings	,,	31
Iron and Steel Galvanized: Pipe Fittings	,,	14
Canned Asparagus	,,	22
Coffee Beans	,,	6
Aluminium-foil	,,	38
Indigo Paste, Artificial: 20 per cent. strength	,,	2,044
50 per cent. strength	,,	178
Ink, Printing	,,	253
Leather, Cow, Enamelled	,,	28
Leather, Cow, Patent	,,	4
Leather, Sole	,,	23
Milk, Condensed	,,	77
Oranges, Fresh	,,	512
Paper, Writing	,,	485
Soda, Bicarbonate of	,,	318
Sulphur, Black	,,	772
Shoes, Leather	Pairs	360
Files	Doz	1,150
Socks and Stockings	,,	43
Dyes, Aniline...Pkgs		382
	GUnits	23,262
Infants' Foods	,,	7,512
Machinery	,,	220,105
Motor Cars and Trucks, Parts of	,,	12,406
Enamels	Galls	72
Varnishes	,,	165
Timber, Ordinary, Sawn, Hardwood	Snp.ft	4,355

PRESIDENT JEFFERSON, May 30.
(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Iron and Steel, Galvanized: Wire	Pls.	191
Wire Old	,,	162
Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized: Pipe Fittings	,,	62
Tinned Plates, Plain	,,	722
Canned Asparagus	,,	322
Ink, Printing	,,	443
Lead, Red	,,	45
Macaroni	,,	9
Milk, Evaporated	,,	17
Oranges, Fresh	,,	43
Raisins	,,	1,875
Varnish	,,	4
Motor-truck Chassis	Pcs.	23
Rubber Tires: For Motor-cars	,,	894
Rubber Inner Tubes: For Motor-cars	,,	101
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	Galls.	274
Lemons, Fresh	Mille	163
Motor-cars, Parts of	G.Units	5,465
Treasure: Silver Bars	,,	1,160,267

IMPERIAL PRINCE, May 31.
(Agents: Furness (Far East), Ltd.)
To U. S. of America.

Feather, Duck	Pls.	31
Feathers, Goose	,,	10
Tungsten Ore	,,	420
Wool, Sheep's	,,	451
Skins, Doe Untanned	Pcs.	22,700

VENICE MARU, June 7.
(Agents: Showa Shipping Co.)
To U. S. of America.

Bristles Assorted	Pls.	250
Hair, Human	,,	24
Seed, Sesamum	,,	479
Tallow, Vegetable	,,	437

Latest New York Stock Exchange Quotations

Market: Firm — Business Done 2,080,490 — July 23.

1929-1930 High	1929-1930 Low	STOCK	July21	July22
37⅜	20	Adams Express	25⅝	25⅝
184½	86	American Can	123⅛	127⅞
199¼	50	American & Foreign Power	69	Mutl.
144⅝	60	American Rolling Mill	55¼	55⅞
130¼	62	American Smelting	64¾	65¼
310¼	193¼	American Tel. & Tel.	213¾	216¼
246¼	160	American Tobacco "B"	240¼	242¼
199	50	American Water Works	88	92¾
140	67¼	Anaconda Copper	48¼	50¼
77⅞	30	Atlantic Refining	35½	35⅜
145⅛	105	Baltimore & Ohio	105	106
140¾	78¼	Bethlehem Steel	82	81⅛
86⅞	26	Borg Warner	29	29
61⅛	25	Calumet & Helca	15	15⅜
296⅞	186	Canadian Pacific Railway	187⅛	187½
192	62⅛	Chesapeake Corporation	62⅛	62½
125⅛	101	Chicago Rock Island	105	104½
135	26	Chrysler	29	30
68⅛	20	Cities Service, Common	28	29
63⅝	60	Colgate Palmolive Peet	56	56¼
140	62	Columbia Gas & Electric	63⅜	64¼
88¾	16⅛	Columbia Graphaphone	18	19⅛
62	20⅛	Commercial Solvents	24½	26½
26¾	10⅛	Commonwealth Southern	14⅛	14⅛
12⅛	1⅝	,, ,, war.	4	3¾
188¼	80⅛	Consolidated Gas. of N. Y.	107⅞	110⅞
47⅛	18	Continental Oil	21	21½
126⅜	70	Corn Products	93½	94½
30⅛	6⅜	Curtiss Wright, Common	7⅜	7⅜
231	80	Du Pont de Nemours	103¼	106¼
264¾	150	Eastman Kodak	202½	208½
189	50	Electric Bond & Share	79½	82¾
93½	41½	Eire Railway	42	42
105⅝	16¼	Fox Film "A"	45¼	47½
88⅛	55¼	General Electric	69⅛	71¼
81¾	35	General Food	55	55
91¾	33¼	General Motors	42¾	44
126½	70	General Railway Signal	79	78
72	31½	Gold Dust	39⅞	40⅞
105¾	38¼	Goodrich Rubber	27½	27
154½	60	Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.	64	65
102⅞	46¼	Granby	22½	23
122¼	85½	Great Northern Certificate	Mutl.	Mutl.
143⅞	45	Hershey Chocolate	94	94¾
102¾	48	International Cement	66¼	65⅝
103½	4¼	International Combu. Eng.	7¼	7⅜
142	65	International Harvester	81	82½
72¾	25	International Nickel	24¼	24⅝
68⅜	40	International Printers Ink	Mutl.	Mutl.
14¾	5	International Products	Unq	Unq
149¼	53	International Tel. & Tel.	45¾	46¾
242¾	90	Johns Manville	79¾	83⅛
104⅞	46⅜	Kemecott Copper	38⅜	39⅞
46⅜	22⅛	Kreuger & Toll	27⅞	28½
122½	37	Kroger Grocery	25½	26⅜
114⅝	80	Liggett & Myers, "B"	92¼	93⅞
84½	32	Lowes: Inc	70	73
108⅞	22	Ludlum Steel	26½	27¼
114¾	55⅛	Mack Trucks	55⅛	54½
101⅜	46	Missouri Pacific	69¾	Mutl.
156⅞	35¼	Montgomery Ward	35	36⅞
62⅞	23¾	Nevada Consolidated Cop.	16¼	16½
256½	160	New York Central	164	165⅛
118⅞	75⅛	Northern Pacific Railway	75⅞	75
146½	58⅛	Pacific Lighting	80	82
32¼	13	Packard Motor Car	14⅝	14⅞
77¼	35	Paramount—Publix Corp	60	61
110	72⅛	Pennsylvania Railroad	75½	75⅞
30	13	Pennroad Corporation	11½	12
47	24¼	Philips Petroleum	33	33⅜
137¾	54	Public Service of N. Jersey	94⅞	94⅞
114¾	26	Radio Corporation	40¼	44
66	39	Reynolds Tobacco "B"	50¼	50⅝
181	80	Sears Roebuck	65	67
31¾	19	Shell Union	18⅞	19⅛
188	43¾	Simmons Company	25	26½
93¼	45⅛	Southern California Edison	57½	58⅛
157½	105	Southern Pacific Railway	118⅛	118¾
243¾	75½	Standard Gas & Electric	90⅝	92
83	48	Standard Oil of N. Jersey	71	73⅝
48⅛	31¼	Standard Oil of New York	32	32½
71⅞	50	Texas Corporation	52⅝	52⅝
85¼	42½	Texas Gulf Sulphur	56⅝	57⅞
139⅜	58½	Timken Roller Bearing	62¼	64½
67⅜	20¼	Trans America	23¼	24⅛
140	59	Union Carbide & Carbon	71½	74
297⅝	200	Union Pacific Railway	218¼	220¾
162	31	United Aircraft & Transp't	55½	57⅝
47⅞	8½	United Corporation	32¾	33¾
59⅝	22	United Gas Improvement	35½	36¼
20½	6¼	United Dry Docks	Unq	4⅜
65	15	U. S. Rubber	23⅜	23
261¾	150	U. S. Steel	162⅞	164¾
124½	37½	Vanadium	93½	98¼
80¼	30	Warner Bros. Pictures	42½	43⅞
292⅝	100	Westinghouse E. & M.	139½	142⅜
103⅞	52¼	Woolworth	56⅜	57¾
		Call Money	2%	1½%

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THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

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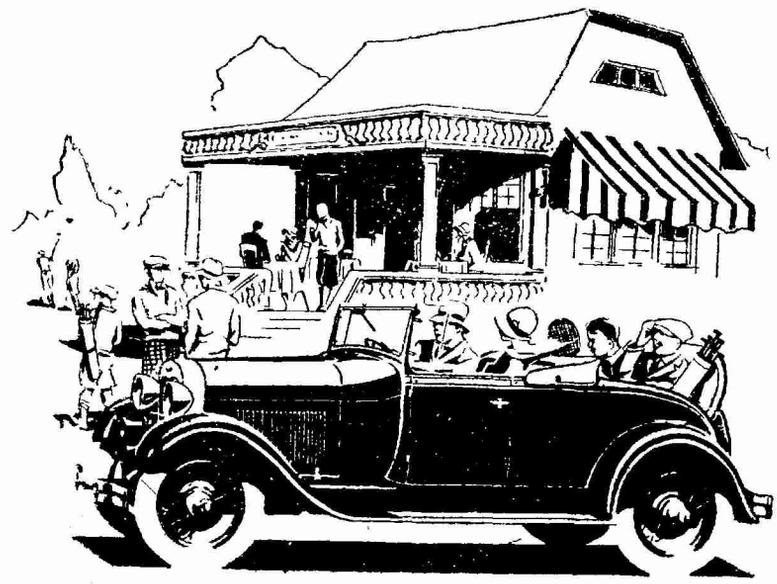

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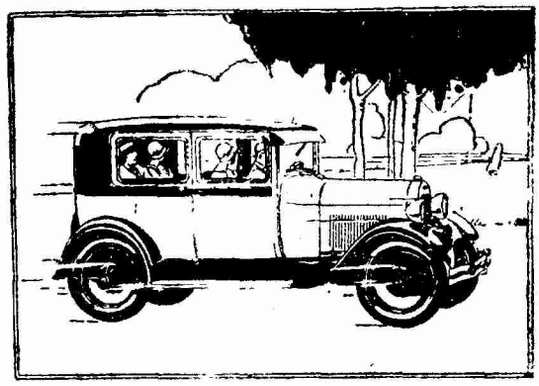

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